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Marginal Column

By GEORGE LEONOV

IN the light of Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky's imposing forensic abilities, the motivation for the 50th Soviet "nyet" on Sunday was unusually weak. The Soviet delegate might have rallied some support even in this country for his contention that New Zealand's proposal in any case was no more than a useless reaffirmation of the "impotent" 1951 ruling which Egypt has continued to spurn with impunity, had it not been for his deliberately stunted suggestion for direct Israel-Egyptian negotiations on the matter. The Soviet delegate merely neglected to include in his own suggestion the "potency" which would induce Egypt to approach the conference table at which Israel has long been languishing in singular solitude.

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MR. Vyshinsky's resort to political platitude is all the more unusual in that United Nations records will show that, whenever it felt strongly enough about any issue to employ the veto, the USSR had been at great pains to present a detailed counter-proposal. To conference-ready Israelis, "Let them get together" sounds about as helpful, and as understanding, as "Let them eat cake" sounded to bread-hungry Frenchmen. There is an old Russian adage: "When wood is chopped, splinters will fly;" if the Soviet veto is not merely a fresh manifestation of catch-as-catch-can power politics, the Soviet delegate will perhaps offer an opinion as to how Egypt may be made more amenable to a discussion of the matter.

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FOR the time being, the Soviet attitude appears to have effectively hamstrung the Security Council. However, the inability of the United Nations to act in the dispute must not necessarily prevent the U.S., Britain and France, who voted in favour of the New Zealand resolution, from conveying to the Cairo Government directly their concern over repeated Egyptian interference with Israel-bound shipping. In the Three-Power Declaration on the Middle East of May, 1950, the three Western powers stated their "unalterable opposition to the use of force or threat of force between any of the states in that area." This would seem to cover especially such incidents as the shelling by Egyptian shore batteries of vessels attempting to enter the Gulf of Eilat.

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THE Egyptian delegate's statement towards the close of Sunday's Security Council meeting cannot be taken as an assurance. Mahmoud Azmi's pious declaration that, now that Egypt is not to be compelled to lift the blockade, she is willing to show more tolerance in the matter, is an utterly unacceptable attempt to make a virtue of an obvious necessity. Quite apart from the bewildering kaleidoscope of Cairo's political scene, where the rival factions in the military junta itself seem unable to tolerate one another, it would be a dangerous precedent to make the internationally acknowledged right of free navigation dependent on the tolerance of even a more stable government.

Jerusalem, April 1.

Britain Must Aid Jordan In War, Eden Tells House

Envisions Peaceful Talks First

LONDON, Wednesday (UP). — Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, commenting on the Israel-Arab border dispute, informed the Commons today that Britain must "come immediately to the aid of Jordan should she become engaged in war."

But Mr. Eden added, "This obligation is subject to the duty of the parties to seek peaceful settlement of their disputes and is subject also to our obligations under the U.N. Charter."

He added that "this country's commitments under the Anglo-Jordan treaty of 1948 require no action by Her Majesty's Government at present."

Mr. Eden delivered the written statement in reply to a Conservative M.P. who asked information on the renewed tension between Israel and the Arab nations.

The Foreign Secretary stated that he had no further information on his proposal on Monday that the Security Council be called into session to take up the dispute.

WESTERN ACTION

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Informal talks continued today among the British, French and U.S. delegates to the U.N. regarding possible future action on the Jordan-Israel frontier situation.

There was no sign of any immediate move to bring the issue to the Security Council, but it was understood that there was considerable feeling that efforts at this stage should be directed to trying to persuade Israel to return to the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Jordanians Fire At Border Village

Rifle fire was directed at kibbutz Mevuot Betar from the nearby Jordan village of Husan at about one o'clock yesterday morning. No one was hurt.

At eleven a.m. on Tuesday fire was opened from positions in Kalkilya on labourers working in the fields of meshek Ayal. There were no casualties.

At nine p.m. on Tuesday, an Israel patrol was shot at near Kesalon, in the Jerusalem Corridor.

Automatic and rifle fire were directed at a railway trolley near Kesalon shortly after noon yesterday. The trolley was on its way from Hartuv to Jerusalem. No one was hurt.

The occupants reported they saw six men in khaki hiding in the hills.

According to Reuter, Jordan has complained to the MAC that Israel forces had fired on Arab farmers in Madiah village in the Hebron area. She has also alleged that Israel aircraft flew over Rummana village in the Jenin area.

Ike Urges Restraint By Israel, Arabs

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—At his news conference today, President Eisenhower called on the Arab states and Israel to restrain their partisans and extreme elements and listen more closely to the advice of those not directly concerned with their disputes.

The President was asked whether he believed that the mounting tension between Israel and the Arabs warranted full-dress attention to the matter in the U.N. He replied that he could not comment on it at the moment, but went on to say that the U.S. thoroughly approves of U.N. plans for overall economic development in that area because it believes this would achieve the conditions for a better political climate.

New York Press Asks UN Mid-East Action

By JESSE ZEL LURIE,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK, Wednesday. — Press reaction to the Nahalin incident, judged from this morning's "New York Times" and "New York Herald Tribune," is totally different from that following the Kibya raid. While the attack is condemned in the strongest terms, the blame is not confined to Israel, but is also laid to Jordan and the U.N.

Both papers agree that Jordan and Israel "are on the steep path toward war" and they demand immediate U.N. action because, as the "Herald Tribune" says, "it threatens the entire world."

"The New York Times," however, points out that the Security Council is hamstrung by Soviet pro-Arab vetoes. It concludes: "The Russians and the Communists thrive on mischief and the last thing they want to do is stop it. If the Governments of Israel and Jordan cannot act to prevent these organized military attacks then the future is going to be black indeed."

UN Chief Gets Israel, Jordan Complaints

NEW YORK, Wednesday (Reuter). — Israel and Jordan have both complained to the U.N. Secretary-General directly about recent border incidents resulting in deaths on both sides. The complaints were circulated today as Security Council documents.

Israel Ambassador Abba Eban, in a letter to Mr. Hammarskjoeld, referred to three recent violations which, he said, had "exacerbated the already grave situation created by Jordan's persistent refusal to abide by the provisions of the Armistice Agreement."

The Israel allegations concerned an attack by "armed marauders from Jordan" on March 26 on the village of Kesalon in which a village watchman was killed, the firing by members on the Arab Legion on an Israel border patrol on March 7, and a similar incident on March 2.

Nahalin Charge

Jordan brought to the attention of Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjoeld the attack on March 28 on the Jordan village of Nahalin in which nine Jordanians were killed, allegedly by Israel armed forces.

Jordan Foreign Minister Hussein Khalidi declared in a telegram that the incident was "proof" of Israel's aggressive intentions and a "direct challenge" to the Security Council's decision censuring Israel for the attack on the Jordan village of Kibya last year.

Jordan asked that her complaint be sent to all member states as well as to the individual members of the Security Council. Neither country asked for a council meeting on the incidents.

Israel asked only that it be circulated among the Council members.

ELATH CALLS AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, Wednesday (INA). — It is learned that Israel Ambassador Eliahu Elath last night again called at the Foreign Office, where he saw the Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Roger Allen.

It is understood that they discussed the Israel-Jordan border tension, as well as the situation created by the Russian veto of the Suez resolution in the Security Council.

Bennike Missed Relevant Facts, Israel Tells UN

Certain facts and considerations which have a direct bearing on the increase of tension along the Israel-Jordan frontier do not find their place in the report of February 24, 1954 which was submitted by General Bennike to the Security Council, in compliance with the resolution of the Security Council of last November asking the Chief-of-Staff to submit such a report on the workings of the Armistice Agreements.

This statement was contained in the observations circulated by the Government to members of the Security Council in New York on Tuesday and made public yesterday, in Jerusalem.

The section of General Bennike's report dealing with Israel-Jordan relations the Government says, describes all the incidents occurring during the three month period under review for which the MAC held Israel responsible, while only two or three incidents for which Jordan was held responsible are cited with equal prominence.

Untrue Picture

The Government points out that even with this reservation, a mere reference to MAC emergency meetings does not convey a true picture of the situation along the frontier. Any accurate appraisal would need to take into consideration grave incidents in the period under review not considered at emergency meetings.

Seven such incidents are then listed in the Government memorandum, and the Security Council's resolution of January 24 is also cited in which the fact was noted that there was "substantial evidence of crossings of the demarcation lines often resulting in acts of violence and in which a request was made to Jordan to continue to strengthen measures they were already taking to prevent such crossings."

The Government observes that General Bennike's report conveyed an unduly sanguine description of the measures Jordan allegedly took to give effect to this Security Council injunction. None of these measures had in fact ever been communicated to the Israel authorities nor do the facts bear out the contention that Jordan took effective measures against illegal crossings.

Incidents Omitted

A list of incidents is then cited, none of them mentioned in the report of the Chief-of-Staff, which reveal neither restraint nor punitive action having been applied by Jordan in any serious effort to halt illegal crossings, many of which were accompanied by violent acts. These include the prevention by the Mukhtar of Katanna of the marking of the demarcation line, Jordan's failure to act on lists of known infiltrators submitted, and 37 cases of illegal ploughing reported to the MAC.

After enumerating the measures Jordan and Israel took separately, the Chief-of-Staff then went on to say that "no joint effort had yet been attempted." It is regretted, the Israel memorandum says, that no reference was made in the report to attempts to arrive at joint procedures nor of the parties' divergent attitudes towards the desirability of such arrangements.

Cooperation Offered

Such an analysis would have been all the more relevant in view of the importance the Chief-of-Staff attaches to such procedures. It is therefore important, the Israel memorandum states, to record that Israel continuously offered full cooperation to Jordan in taking joint action for reducing tension along the border while Jordan's attitude remained uniformly uncooperative.

Most significant in this connection was Jordan's refusal to cooperate in marking the demarcation lines and that teams Israel sent for this purpose were frequently subjected to armed Jordanian attacks in which there was loss of Israel life. Dates of three such attacks are given.

There is a conspicuous failure in the report to give any accurate indication of the respective attitudes of Israel and Jordan towards obligations under Article XII, despite the fact that this is the major political development in the period under review. These attitudes throw a clear light on the degree of sincerity with which each party strives to improve the functioning of the Armistice.

The Israel memorandum recalls that this whole crucial issue was dealt with in a single sentence; that "difficulties which had arisen in connection with the convocation of the conferences had not contributed towards creating a better atmosphere between the two countries."

Jordan Refusal

The terms of the Security Council's resolution had specifically asked the report to take into account any agreement reached subject to pursuance of Israel's request for such conferences under Article XII.

The fact that the Chief-of-Staff was not able to report any agreement reached at such a conference was due solely to Jordan's refusal to honour its obligations under Article XII. Any responsibility for increase in tension in this connection must fall upon the party which had dishonoured its signature and held the Secretary General of the

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 4)

Syria's Premier Threatens to Quit

Premier Sabri el Assali, who has headed Syria's Government for less than a month, yesterday threatened to resign immediately unless the A-Sha'ab (Popular) Party withdrew its "exaggerated" claims for a number of high government posts.

The coalition cabinet is composed of the Nationalists (Assali's party), A-Sha'ab, and Independents.

President Attasi was negotiating with the various party leaders in an effort to avoid a crisis. *(ANA)*

Germans Instructing Egyptian Guerrillas

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Some of the German officers employed by the Egyptian Government have been giving instruction in sabotage and guerrilla techniques, the House of Lords was told today.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Reading said he believed that about 80 Germans were at present employed by the Egyptian Ministry of War and Marine.

Their main duty was to advise on the training and establishment of the Egyptian armed forces, but a small number were concerned with arms manufacture and research.

"Some are known to be assisting in the development and production of sabotage weapons. They have been instructing in sabotage and guerrilla techniques," he stated.

He added that he had no evidence of any Communist influence among them.

Knesset Passes Budget Law

The Budget late last night passed its second and third reading in the Knesset. It amounts to IL.572,525,000.

Before the final ballot, though the opposition demanded a vote on the Ministry of Defence budget, its second reading was referred to the Finance Committee. Neither the size nor the items of this budget are to be made public.

The Knesset also passed the Budget Law, which details the formal procedure for expenditure. The Government has appointed a ministerial committee to propose, within two months, ways of reducing expenditures, the Chairman of the Finance Committee announced before the second reading of the Budget Law.

The Knesset also voted the allocations for the Ministry of Education and Culture, and also for the Ministries for Religious Affairs and Social Welfare.

The debate on the Ministry of Education and Culture was wound up by Mr. I. Guri, Chairman of the Knesset Finance Committee, as the Minister, Professor B. Z. Dinur, was indisposed.

Regretted by All

He said that everyone regretted that it had been necessary to permit local authorities to require parents to pay for kindergarten tuition for five-year-olds, who had originally been promised free education, but it had been unavoidable. Payments ranged from a minimum of IL.7 to IL.84, but averaged IL.24 per year, and there was provision for exemption for the children of parents unable to pay.

He considered that there had been good progress in primary education for Arab children, and the number attending schools had risen from 7,417 in the last year of the Mandate to 28,186 last year. There were over 13,000 Arab children attending kindergartens, formerly almost unknown among the Arab population.

Speaking in the debate on the Ministry of Health, Dr. A. Altman (Herut,) asked for an additional budget for the stockpiling of medical supplies against an emergency.

Incitement to Hatred

Dr. M. Sneh (Left Faction) pointed out that statistics indicate a higher incidence of disease in poor quarters of the towns and in *ma'barot* than in well-to-do-sections, and claimed that this amounted to discrimination in health according to social status". He also charged that health organization was deliberately neglected in the Arab villages. He encountered so much opposition from the floor when he insisted on calling this "part of the Government's war-mongering policy" that the Knesset once more became involved in the carefully organized total uproar that has overtaken it three or four times this week.

The Minister of Health, Mr. J. Serlin, in summing up, seemed to address Dr. Sneh more in sorrow than in anger, and said that, as a medical man himself, Dr. Sneh was no doubt aware of the great drop in infant mortality that had been achieved in the Arab villages, and that he considered Dr. Sneh's remarks pure incitement to race hatred.

3 Infiltrators Jailed

An infiltrator from the Gaza Strip was sentenced to six years in prison by Jerusalem District Court Judge Y. Cohen yesterday. He was found guilty of four acts of burglary and theft from kibbutz Shuval last year.

In Beersheba, yesterday, two infiltrators from the Strip were sent to prison by a Summary Military Court, one for 21 months and the other for 12 months.

USSR Is Ready to Consider Joining NATO, West Told

US H-BOMB CAN SMASH CITY

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy Commission said today that the U.S. now can make giant Hydrogen bombs powerful enough to knock out metropolitan New York or any city in the world.

Rear Admiral Strauss made the statement at President Eisenhower's weekly news conference after giving the first official report on the current hydrogen tests in the Pacific. It jarred even Mr. Eisenhower, who shook his head and stared gravely at the floor.

Beseeched to give the world some idea of the destructive power of the H-bomb, Adm. Strauss declared quietly and deliberately that the weapon "can be made to be as large as you wish, as large as the military requirement demands ... large enough to take out a city."

Under Control

The A.E.C. Chairman stated that the March 1 Hydrogen bomb shot at the Eniwetok proving grounds was under control, despite reports to the contrary. He described it as "a stupendous blast in the megaton range" (A megaton bomb is one equivalent to a million tons of TNT). But as to the number of megatons, Adm. Strauss stated that this was a matter of military secrecy.

Outside the language of his prepared text, he added that the recent hydrogen bomb tests had brought the U.S. "very much nearer to the satisfaction of military requirements." Because of the tests, America could now see the possibility of proceeding with peace-time development of atomic energy much clearer than it could before the tests.

He denied that the March 1 blast, as widely and unofficially reported, had destroyed an entire atoll or large island. What was destroyed was a large sandspit or reef that had been created specially for the test.

Churchill Yields On Bomb Debate

LONDON, Wednesday. — Prime Minister Winston Churchill bowed today to mushrooming Socialist opposition over U.S. hydrogen bomb blasts and promised to declare Britain's "position and policy" on the H-bomb on Monday.

Faced with a mounting outcry against his statement yesterday that "I have not got" the facts on the Bikini tests, Sir Winston summoned his Cabinet to a special session and then told the Commons that Monday would be set aside for such a debate.

For the second time in a week, Socialists had called the Prime Minister before the Commons yesterday to take a stand on this issue.

He spoke reassuringly of Anglo-American cooperation but added the hope that "it may be found possible within the limits of U.S. legislation to give us the information about what occurs."

The Labour opposition reacted angrily. Nearly 100 back-bench M.P.'s signed a motion demanding that the Prime Minister abandon his patient attitude and that the Government take steps to prevent the explosion of more hydrogen bombs.

Mr. Aneurin Bevan, leader of Labour's left wing, told the House that the U.S. must realize that the Pacific is not American territory. Do we understand that the American point of view now is that anyone can drop H-bombs provided that notice is given beforehand? *(UP, Reuter)*

US Troops for Asia Not Ruled Out

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—At his news conference today, President Eisenhower firmly supported Secretary of State Dulles' call for united action to meet the threat of Communist aggression in South-East Asia. He declined to rule out the possibility that U.S. troops might have to be used in that area.

Asked whether plans for united action would contemplate the use of American troops in Indo-China or elsewhere in South-East Asia, the President pointed out that he had already said that he could conceive of no greater disadvantage to the U.S. than the employment of its own ground forces or substantial numbers of air and naval forces, all around the world.

But he added that each case has its own risks and dangers for the U.S. and must be met on its own merits. He could therefore give no answer to the question of whether U.S. troops might be used in South-East Asia.

'Human Wave' Attack On Dien Bien Phu

SAIGON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Vietminh "human wave" tactics tonight were trying to smash the defences into the fortress of Dien Bien Phu, besieged for five months.

The 12,000 French Union defenders launched six counter-attacks against the Vietminh force, whose total strength of 30,000 to 40,000 is believed to have been committed in this bloodiest battle of the seven-year war. Every French plane in northern Indo-Chinan was thrown into the fight.

The French tonight were officially stated to have the battle "in hand."

IRAQI FLOODS REACH BASRA

King Faisal II of Iraq yesterday ordered the cancellation of all festivities connected with his Coronation day on April 4, because of the grave situation in Basra, NEABS reports.

A state of emergency was declared in the city, a southern port, as the high waters engulfed the town and threatened its existence.

The military commander of the area asked for army reinforcements in order to prevent a catastrophe.

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Minister of State Selwyn Lloyd said today that Britain is considering how she can help the flood-devastated areas of Iraq.

He was welcoming an Iraqi Parliamentary delegation now on a seven-day visit to Britain at a reception at the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd stressed that Britain and Iraq had close ties and added "the continued friendship between our two countries will help very much to bring stability to the Middle East."

Britain is supplying 1,000 tents to Iraqi flood victims, the Foreign Office announced tonight.

No Longer Objects To US in Europe Defence

PARIS, Wednesday. — The Soviet Union today handed the Western powers a note which stated that it was prepared to examine Russian participation in the North Atlantic pact, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight.

The proposal was submitted in 10-page identical notes in Moscow by Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov to the Ambassadors of the U.S., Britain and France.

The note deemed that there were no longer any objections to the U.S. taking part in the collective security plan presented to the Berlin Conference.

The spokesman said that these two proposals were made at the end of a lengthy note which also treated other international questions, including the H-bomb, international rearmament and the E.D.C. He added that the Communist theme of the "hostile" character of the E.D.C. also appeared in the note.

The Soviet Union first proposed a 50-year security system for Europe during the recent conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers at Berlin. Later, the USSR made it clear that it hoped for progress towards adoption of the plan.

'Pravda' Hint

The only previous hint of what would be included in the note today was contained in an editorial signed by Yuri Zhukov in "Pravda" this morning.

He indicated at least the possibility that the Soviet Union would not insist on abolition of NATO as a condition for establishment of an all-European security pact.

Mr. Zhukov charged that British Foreign Secretary Eden had falsely "alleged that the Soviet proposal envisaged the liquidation of the Atlantic pact."

He then cited Mr. Molotov to the effect that the Soviet proposal was an "alternative" to the European Defence Community. *(UP, Reuter)*

USSR Stand on Atom Pool Seen More Favourable

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—President Eisenhower, at his news conference today, stated that some people believe that the Soviet Union might be more inclined now to discuss proposals for peaceful use of atomic energy earnestly and honestly.

Later, a State Department spokesman said that the U.S. and Russia are "making progress" in negotiations for an international atomic pool as proposed by Mr. Eisenhower last year.

The spokesman, Mr. Henry Suydam, added that it is believed that the USSR is "considering our plan, and Secretary of State Dulles is looking forward to further talks" whenever Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zarubin is in a position to report on his Government's position.

Stassen Confirms Growth In East-West Trade

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP). — Mr. Harold Stassen, Foreign Operations Administrator, said today that the Big Three Western powers anticipate an expansion of trade in "peaceful goods" with Soviet Russia and Eastern Europe.

Mr. Stassen returned by plane from London after spending two days in talks with high British and French authorities on East-West trade controls.

He confirmed reports that U.S. agricultural surpluses would form a substantial part of the anticipated trade expansion.

H-Bomb Overshadows Middle East

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Wednesday. — Public interest in Middle East developments is currently overshadowed by the ominous spectre of the hydrogen bomb.

In particular, Prime Minister Churchill's disclosure that the first information about Friday's second explosion reached Britain by way of shock waves picked up by scientific instruments has given a very sharp edge to public unrest. Even some Government supporters remained glum and motionless during this part of the Prime Minister's statement, although they rallied when he refused informal Socialist demands for an official approach to Washington to have further experiments discontinued.

There are signs that Labour's internal split may be aggravated by differences on this point, but what weighs more heavily with informed public opinion is the impression that the Government clearly believes such an approach to be useless. It is not even certain that a request for more information would get positive results.

Sir Winston tried to make this clear in response to indignant Opposition clamour but was handicapped by unwillingness to disclose the extent of the current gap in Anglo-American relations on this subject. At one point he felt compelled to hint that it was unwise to invite a "blunt refusal."

The fact is that Washington's decision to go ahead with the second explosion without even notifying its NATO allies has precipitated a crisis in the Western alliance, but there is no desire to dramatize this fact.

Against this background, the series of rapid and scarcely comprehensible changes in Cairo has suddenly seemed less important. A few days ago some insiders privately deplored the failure to reach agreement with the junta over Suez before its internal quarrels came to a head.

There may be a fresh attempt to conclude an Anglo-Egyptian agreement while the old parties and the mob are temporarily held at bay by the dictatorship, but faith in the latter's power is now very low. The best informed observers feel that the psychological moment was missed last year and that relations will deteriorate beyond the point where agreement is still possible. A unilateral British declaration stating that the Canal Zone will be abandoned at a certain date seems a growing probability.

The dispute between Israel and Jordan continues to attract the barest minimum of attention, with no disposition to take sides and with complete public indifference to the claims and counterclaims arising out of the recent border incidents.

The character of Arab-Jewish relations along this frontier is now fairly well understood, and while there is no evident sympathy for one side or the other, there is growing indifference and, to be frank, boredom with utterances which have come to be automatically associated with each raid or counter-raid by either side.

The general reaction seems to be that if Israel and Jordan must carry on this kind of petty warfare, the least they can do is impose an embargo on moral rhetoric. This reaction extends to influential quarters friendly to Israel, although naturally such remarks are rarely made public.

USSR CUTS PRICES

MOSCOW, Wednesday (UP).—The Soviet Government today ordered a nation-wide reduction of 10 to 20 per cent in the prices of food and consumer goods, it was officially announced.

Speculation Over Soviet Veto

Jerusalem Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Informed quarters here suggest three possible reasons for the Soviet Union's veto on the Suez Canal issue — none of them giving credence to the official reason put forward by the Soviet Delegate, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky.

A Security Council resolution which would have vested in the international body any authority over an international waterway such as the Suez Canal, it is suggested in some quarters, was seen by the Soviet Union as a dangerous precedent for other maritime lanes nearer the Soviet Union itself — the Dardanelles, for instance. These quarters hint that the USSR, by vetoing the New Zealand resolution, sought to maintain its own freedom of action in any future eventuality. This theory is countered by other observers as valid only for the Suez Canal veto. The previous veto cast by the Soviet Union — on the Jordan development project — had no possible parallel with Soviet aspirations or a possible threat to those aspirations.

The more commonly held explanation arises from the transfer of the "cold war" from Europe and the Far East to the Middle East. With the failure of Soviet aspirations in Greece and Turkey on the one hand and Korea on the other, informed observers suggest that it is inevitable that the eyes of Moscow should turn to the Middle East [illegible] — a region viewed by both East and West as a desirable sphere of influence because of its vast manoeuvring space and its oil resources. For Soviet strategists, control of this area would also drive a wedge between Western bastions in Europe and Asia.

Against this background are seen two possible reasons for the Soviet veto: a clear desire to win the Arab states to the side of the Soviet Union, and a manoeuvre to reduce the influence of the United Nations within the Middle East area. Advocates of the latter theory point out that the Soviet rulers must be fully aware of the fact that a veto cast in the Security Council does not carry much weight with the Arab masses, though their rulers may be impressed by such action. Moscow is not blind to the instability of those rulers: if the plan is to win the Arab states to the Soviet side, ground far more fruitful for their purposes is to be found in the starving and depressed masses, rather than their opulent rulers who are already quarrelling among themselves. This reading of the situation lends weight to those who see in the recent Soviet moves the desire to deprive the UN of influence in this vital area. It is suggested that the Soviet Union today regards the United Nations as a Western, or even a purely American, organisation. Any Security Council resolution which would enhance the importance of the UN in this

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 5)

MAC Blames Egypt For Kidnapping

The Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission yesterday blamed Egypt for wounding an Israel soldier and kidnapping another near the Gaza Strip last week, the Army spokesman has announced.

The Commission, which met at kilometre 95, termed the action a violation of the Armistice and called on the Egyptian authorities to return the abducted soldier by 12 noon today and to take steps to prevent the recurrence of such incidents.

The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Colonel Hommel of the Marine Corps.

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Social & Personal

The Jewish Agency Executive has decided to inscribe the name of the composer, Mr. Mordecai Golinkin, in the Golden Book of the Jewish National Fund on the occasion of his 80th birthday in recognition of his services as a pioneer of the Hebrew Opera in Israel.

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Lord and Lady Balfour earlier this week visited Kfar Batya, the Mizrahi Women's Organisation children village in Ra'anana.

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Mrs. Justine Wise Polier visited yesterday the Hadassah Apprenticeship Department in Romema, housed in the Stephen S. Wise building, named in honour of her late father. Mrs. Polier also visited the Hadassah Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School and the Hadassah Vocational Guidance Bureau, after which she was entertained to lunch in the Alice Seligsberg School by Hadassah. The World Jewish Congress Israel Executive held a cocktail party on Monday night in the Eden Hotel in Jerusalem for Mrs. Polier. Among the guests were Cabinet members and officials of the National Institutions and Government bodies.

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Mr. Israel Melamede returned yesterday by BOAC.

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Dr. J.A. Salzmann, New York orthodontist, accompanied by Mrs. Salzmann, has arrived in Jerusalem and is staying at the King David Hotel. He will lecture to the Israel Orthodontic Society.

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Rabbi Bezalel Cohen left by Air France on Tuesday to be the guest speaker of the National Religious Conference to be held in New York on April 3 and 4.

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Mr. E. Ilin, of the Kaiser Frazer management, will talk on "The Outlook for the Vehicle Industry in Israel," at the Haifa Maritime and Economic Club, in the Sailors' Home at 1.15 p.m. tomorrow. Table reservations by phone, number 2954.

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Mr. M. Grossman, Mrs. Malka Locker, Mr. L. Shuval and Rabbi M.B. Pekarsky have joined the Israel Touring Club Council.

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Tourists are invited to participate at 8.45 this evening in a folk-dancing class at the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem.

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BIRTH

RAVIV — To Yehudith, née Kotler, wife of Alex Raviv (Rubner) on March 30, 1954 at the Misgav Ladach Hospital, Jerusalem — a son.

MARRIAGE

ZUNSER—LONDON

The marriage has taken place in Jerusalem at the home of Prof. and Mrs. Alexander M. Dushkin of Mr. Charles Zunser and Mrs. Rosalind London, both of New York.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

A memorial meeting, on the first anniversary of the death of Ya'akov Chasin, editor of the "Palestine Illustrated News," is to be held in the Jerusalem Journalists' Association's club (New Carmel Bldg., Rehov Shammai) at 4.30 p.m. today.

THE HAIFA ROTARY Club is offering IL.100 in prizes for the best 500 word essay on "The Rights and Obligations of a Citizen in Israel," to be written by Haifa high school pupils in Hebrew, English or Arabic. The competition will be judged by Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen; Technion President Rav-Aluf Y. Dori and Supreme Court Justice S. Agranat.

LAW REPORTS

THE JERUSALEM POST
April 1, 1954

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeal
Before: Justices Olshan (Acting President) Silberg and Goitein
The Panorama Hotel, Appellant, v. Freddy Durah & Herbert Breen, Respondents. (Motion 67/54)

ARTISTS WORK AT HAIFA HOTEL.

The Court of Civil Appeal dismissed an appeal against a decision of Judge A. Shaul in the Haifa District Court given on March 7, 1954 (C.C.141/54), holding that the District Court had been justified in refusing a petition to grant an injunction against the respondents restraining them from working at the Megiddo Hotel.

Durah and Breen contracted with the Panorama Hotel to appear nightly in a song and piano act from November, 1953, to the end of April, 1954. The contract stipulated that if either party terminated the engagement before the due time, the said party would be liable for IL.1,000 damages.

Durah and Breen left the Panorama Hotel at the end of February after a quarrel with the management. They were thereupon engaged by the Megiddo Hotel in the same capacity as at the Panorama Hotel.

The Panorama Hotel sued the respondents for breach of contract and petitioned the District Court to grant an injunction restraining them from performing at the Megiddo Hotel. The suit was filed before the respondents were due to perform for the first time at the latter hotel.

Judge Shaul, of the Haifa District Court, found that Durah and Breen had broken their contract by terminating their performances at the Panorama Hotel before the stipulated period and were, therefore, liable to pay the IL.1,000 damages. He held, however, that there were not sufficient grounds for ordering the respondents to stop working at the Megiddo Hotel.

Judge Shaul based this latter decision on the fact that only on very rare occasions was an injunction of this nature granted, since it implied a form of coercion against an employee. The latest practice in England was to grant an injunction only when the contract contained a specific clause to the effect that the employee could not accept employment anywhere else. In this case, there had been no such clause.

The District Court judge held also that while he might have inclined to take into account the undoubted damage which the Panorama Hotel had suffered by the defection of the respondents and their employment by a rival establishment, nevertheless he could find no precedents for granting an injunction only on the grounds of special damage of this nature.

He held further that, as the Megiddo Hotel were not a party to the suit, he could not make a decision which would be to their disadvantage without giving them the opportunity of pleading their case.

Grounds for Appeal

He maintained, further, that as the District Court had recognized that damage had been caused his clients in addition to that occasioned by the breach of contract, it should have given the necessary injunction in order to prevent them from suffering still further harm.

In dealing with the reluctance of English courts to grant an injunction of this nature, Mr. Tsherniak pointed out that it was based on their dislike of forcing anyone to do work which was distasteful to him. But the English courts only applied this principle when there was a question of either workins at the particular employment laid down in the contract or starving to death. In this case, there was no such alternative, since the respondents could work at their profession in any other place in the country, except the Carmel.

Mr. Tsherniak claimed that the District Court should not have taken into account the possible damage which might have been caused to the Megiddo Hotel if the injunction had been granted, since the Management of that Hotel had been warned by the apellants of their intention to seek an injunction, before the respondents had started working there; and, moreover, there was no danger of any deterioration in the financial position of the Megiddo Hotel as a result of the termination of the respondent's performances.

Judgment

The Court of Appeals held that after examining Article 10 of the contract, as well as the contract as a whole, it was clear that the only infringement which the parties had contemplated was the termination of the period of employment before the specified date. No other possible breach of contract had been allowed for.

Therefore, the District Court Judge had been correct in his interpretation of the contract and in his granting IL.1,000 damages for this specific breach only, while refusing the petition for an injunction.

Judgment given on March 29, 1954.

For the Appellants: Mr. G. Tsherniak.
For the Respondents: Mr. M. Shimmel.

Turkish Trade Prospects Good

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A joint Turco-Israel committee is to meet late in April or early in May to establish a detailed list for this year's mutual trade, Mr. Michael Zur, Head of the Treasury's Department for Financing Exports and Imports, told a press conference in Jerusalem on Tuesday subsequent to his return from a visit to Turkey and Europe last week.

The difficulties occurring in Turkish international trade have led to increased control. The Turkish authorities, Mr. Zur said, publish a semi-monthly list setting a global sum for imports during this period. Importers were consequently limited, and trade with Israel affected. However, recent negotiations have clarified the situation.

The "Grant-in-Aid crisis" encouraged local importers to give Turkish products greater consideration. Later, millers agreed to use more Turkish wheat (50%) in mixing for bakers, and spinning mills agreed to use more Turkish cotton. Thereupon Mr. Zur and Mr. Gillerman of the Commerce Ministry left to take part in the negotiations.

Mr. Zur said that for the time being the Shilumim Corporation will make no purchases from Turkey, permitting more direct Israel-Turkish trade. During his trip to Europe, the problem of tying-in Shilumim purchases with trade with countries having commercial agreements with Israel was a major point of discussion.

Import licences for "substantial amounts" are now being allotted Israel exporters, he said.

Claim Against Haifa Surgeon Withdrawn

HAIFA, Wednesday. — A IL.16,000 damage claim against Dr. Fritz Peiser was withdrawn by the plaintiff at yesterday's hearing of the case in the District Court here. The claim was filed following a cleft palate operation Dr. Peiser had performed on Ester Liubar, now aged 8, during which he was alleged to have caused large scars on the girl's body and paralysis of her right arm.

Yesterday, the girl's mother notified the Court that she had decided to stop her proceedings against Dr. Peiser, because the experts called by her had failed to confirm her allegations. Her counsel, Mr. A. Polonski, explained that the principal expert, on whose medical certificate the claim was based, had failed to confirm the certificate in Court and had stated that he could not confirm that Dr. Peiser had cut the accessory nerve of the girl's right arm during the operation. He therefore asked the Court to discontinue the case without costs.

Dr. R. Gottschalk, for the defendant, opposed the application and pointed out that all the experts had testified in Dr. Peiser's favour. The claim was baseless, he said. He therefore insisted on at least formal judgment awarding a symbolical amount of IL.5 to Dr. Peiser in order to make it clear that the case was not settled by compromise.

Dr. Peiser also received permission to address the Court and expressed his regret that he had had no opportunity personally to refute the accusations levelled against him, which had had no foundations whatever.

Judge A. Shems then ruled that the claim be discontinued and awarded IL.5 costs to the defendant.

Institute Develops Synthetic Morphine

A new method of synthesizing morphine from coal tar products instead of its extraction from the opium poppy has been developed at the Weizmann Institute of Science, it is learned.

The first synthesis of morphine was announced in 1952 by Drs. Marshall Gates and Gilg Tschudi, of the University of Rochester, N.Y. The new research was done at the Weizman Institute by Drs. Dov Elad and David Ginsburg, of its Department of Organic Chemistry.

Morphine, pain reliever and poison, is one of the class of plant products known as alkaloids. It has a complicated chemical structure composed of five interlocking carbon rings, first determined in Germany about 1889. Many chemists since then have tried to make the alkaloid without recourse to the poppy plant.

The new synthesis achieved at Rehovot starts with a derivative of phenanthrene, a three-ring carbon compound which occurs in coal tar.

The long and complicated procedures for artificial production of genuine morphine would make its manufacture too costly at the present time. But once the key to production of a new chemical has been found, short cuts to cheapen its output cost can usually be worked out within a relatively short time.

Sport Round The World

Horace Ashenfelter set a new world indoor two-mile record when he was clocked in at 8:50.5, while little Josy Barthel, Luxembourg, streaked to a 4:08.8 triumph in the Baxter Mile in the New York Athletic Club Track and Field Games at Madison Square Garden.

• • •

An "appalling" new record of 21 boxing deaths throughout the world was set in 1953, the Ring Magazine announced. That total of amateur and professional fatalities resulting from ring injuries exceeded by two the previous top toll of 19 registered in 1949. In 1952 the figure was 17.

• • •

John Landy, Australia's mile champion, ran the mile in 4:02.8 at Melbourne and said he would take two more shots at the 4-minute mark before the Australian season ends. Landy had previously declared that the race would be his last for a while. In December, 1952, Landy was timed in 4:02.1. Last December he trimmed it to 4:02 flat and in January he ran it in 4:02.4. The record is 4:01.4 by Gunder Hagg, of Sweden.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Mayer, near Egged, 4192. Beit Israel, Beit Israel Qr., 3251.
TEL AVIV: Merape, 77 Allenby, 5457. Bracha, 243 Dizengoff, 62487. Moseson, 83 Ben Yehuda, 22481. Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Ziva, Hatikva Qr., 67403. JAFFA: Trufa, 105 Rehov 4, 80321.
HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 2274. Weisel Lebanoni, 31 Atzmaut, 3566.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Y. Shore, 38 Rashi. Dr. L. Romanoff, 11 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. A. Wilheim, 3 Shlomzion Hamalka, 62178.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26353. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 66496. JAFFA: Dr. Alcalai, 65 Rehov 4.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Eparon, 67 Herzl, 3577. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. L. Szilasi, 105 Jaffa, 6444.

At the Cinema

"DUEL in the Sun" (at the Chen, Tel Aviv) offers another mixture of "southern" passions. The pride of the old aristocratic rancher; the love of his two sons (one bad, one good) to a mestizo girl—all juxtaposed with the patriotic spirit of American enterprise (as exemplified in the building of new railroads) result in a Technicolor saga of considerable impact (direction: old-timer King Vidor). Only the over-emphasis on colour (fantastic sunsets, and the attempt, so to speak, to photograph the heat) indicate that the film is seven or eight years old.

The plot follows even older formulae, and therefore most of the prominent actors are unable to evoke any real interest: Lillian Gish, Gregory Peck, Joseph Cotten and Charles Bickford are type-cast. Lionel Barrymore as the proud rancher, however, and Jennifer Jones as the mestizo are well worth seeing.

MANDO

CORRECTION

Through omission of half a sentence a misleading error occurred in the review of the Brahms "Requiem" in yesterday's "Musical Diary." The passage in question should have read as follows: "The Meistersinger" is, so to speak, the German burgher's and artist's glorification of life; the "Requiem" represents a German burgher's and artist's glorification of death."

Jivon
AENNE STERN'S ILANOT
Reh. Hashoshanim, Tel 292
Open for Pessach under the management of
Mrs. PAULA BAUCHWITZ

Jivon
Pension Bauchwitz
33 Reh. Rakafot, Tel. 220
is glad to inform its patrons that bookings are still accepted for PESSAH

Adi Koerner's
Comic Theatre
Friday, April 2, 8.30 p.m.
TEL AVIV
Beit Halutzot
37a King George St.
THE BIG SUCCESS
"Alles Lacht Mit"
B. Safir, M. Goldmann, P. Kapper, A. Koerner, K. Alaberg
Tickets: Schlesinger & Springer; Radio-Union; Evening Box office

Mother of First Born Today to Get IL.55

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Meyerson, will launch National Insurance today by presenting a IL.55 benefit to the first mother who gives birth in the Hadassah maternity ward in Jerusalem.

Newly-recruited National Insurance employees had a series of "zero hour" briefings yesterday on the details of the new Law. Branch-heads and accountants — most transferred from other Ministries — heard lectures from Insurance administrators, and officials who have steered the Law since its inception.

They met in the top storey of a handsome new block in Montefiore, a Jerusalem suburb, which has been taken over for the National Insurance main office and Jerusalem branch.

Carpenters and electricians are working full speed to complete the four-storeyed block, while desks and files are being moved into one floor temporarily.

The Central Bureau of Statistics will handle indexing until tabulating machines arrive in six months from the U.S. The spacious basement has been reserved for these IBM machines.

'Negev Iron Ore Not Worth Exploiting'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Iron-ore deposits found in Galilee and the Negev are not worth exploiting, Professor Robert Durer, the Swiss metallurgist and mining expert, has informed the Director-General of the Ministry of Development, Mr. Y. Peled, at the conclusion of a week's survey of the ironfields.

The Professor, who was invited by the Minister of Development to visit Israel, considered that in view of the high electricity and transport costs here, and Israel's dependence on fuel from abroad, extraction of the ore would not be economically justified.

However, in Professor Durer's opinion, there might be prospects for an industry based on scrap iron and local resources jointly. He pointed out that the U.S. obtained half the metal for its iron and steel industry from scrap iron.

The expert returned to Switzerland on Tuesday, having submitted a verbal report to the Ministry of Development.

Kariv Calls Police

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Mayor of Jerusalem, Mr. Y. Kariv, yesterday morning called on police to remove "people who have invaded my office," when the Municipal employees' committee insisted on holding a sit-down strike in his room.

The committee was protesting against the long drawn-out deferment of 150 applications for re-grading. After Mayor Kariv had phoned for the police, his Deputy, Mr. E. Eliachar, saved the situation by inviting the strikers to a consultation on the spot, and then telling the constables who arrived that they were no longer needed.

Although the staff committee-men were incensed at their reception, they agreed to postpone the strike if the City Council appoints a grading subcommittee at its session tonight. Accordingly, the Mayor and Mr. Eliachar placed this item on the agenda.

'Ambassador' Back

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Israel's young "Ambassador of goodwill" to the "New York Herald Tribune" annual international students' forum — 16-year-old Nurit Auerbach, of Haifa, returned by TWA from New York today.

Students from 32 countries participated in the forum.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 5, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.
ARMON: Convicted.
EDEN: The Devil Makes Three.
EDISON: Honeychile.
ORGIL: Crimson Pirate.
ORION: O'casgacelro.
ORNA: Moulin Rouge, 2nd week.
STUDIO: Waterloo Bridge.
ZION: La Belle que Voila...

Press Review : 'Vyshinsky Lacked A Pretext'

Commenting on the Soviet veto "Ha'aretz" (Independent) said that Mr. Vyshinsky knows as does everyone else that the Arab rulers do not want to begin peace talks with Israel; if he used this argument he most probably did it because he lacked any other pretext. The paper deals with the probable results of the anti-Israel stand taken by the Soviet Union and the fact that the Security Council has been paralysed. "Ha'aretz" asks how Mapam will react to the Soviet veto since that party made a superhuman effort to convince itself that the previous Soviet veto against the Jordan development scheme was really a pro-Israel move, but such an argument will be rather difficult to maintain this time in view of the open support given by Moscow to the Egyptian blockade.

Arabs Don't Want Peace

"Davar" (Histadrut) states that as it obvious that Mr. Vyshinsky knows that the Arab rulers do not want to start talks with Israel, his stand is motivated not by the desire for peace (as alleged) but something quite different. It is difficult to foretell what results such a policy may have as far as the U.N. are concerned and this country is certainly now entitled to further explanations from Moscow. The same position is taken by the rest of the Press with the exception of "Kol Ha'am" (Communist) which was of the opinion that Mr. Vyshinsky's speech was "a most important contribution to peace in the Middle East" and that by his veto he "acted in the best interests of the people of Israel, as a condemnation of the Egyptian blockade such as proposed by New Zealand would only have caused a further deterioration of the relations between Egypt and Israel."

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) on the other hand says that all progressive mankind together with the friends of the Soviet Union hope that the Soviet delegate will not be satisfied with a veto (which has already caused the Egyptian rulers to celebrate their victory) but also offer practical proposals following which the rulers of the Arab countries will be compelled to enter into direct negotiations with Israel. As for the veto itself the paper declares that it has been interpreted in Cairo as endorsement of the continuation of the blockade and the Egyptian government has been greatly encouraged by it, though not by the reasons given by Mr. Vyshinsky.

"Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) thinks that Mr. Vyshinsky's suggestion that Egypt and Israel meet to settle their differences in direct negotiations had a very ironic undertone: Moscow has decided to increase political tension in the Middle East, to include this area in its cold war actions and appear there as the "defender of the Arabs" in competition with the West.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) says that it would now appear that Moscow is interested in strengthening the destructive elements and anarchy in general in the Middle East, while "Herut" feels that the lesson to be learned is that Israel should not continue to look for justice at the Security Council. "Zmanim" (Progressive) avers that there can be no doubt that the veto was an anti-Israel step, though the main consideration was to harm the West.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ **Lectures:** —
The political situation in Israel: Eliezer Livneh, M.K., Touring Club, 8 p.m.
★ **Archaeology:**—
Department of Antiquities. Special exhibition chalcolithic objects from Tell Abu-Matar, near Beersheba. Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Open 9-1, 4-6.
★ **Tour:**—
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Tera Sancta, 10 a.m.
★ **Library:**—
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Rd. Entrance free, 9-1, 3-6.
★ **Exhibition:**—
Rembrandt Etchings, National Museum Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6.
★ **Film Shows:**—
Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.
★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah. "Night of Storm." Edison, 7 and 9 p.m. (Workers).

TEL AVIV

★ **Lecture:**
The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, "In Days of Political and Military Strife". Beit Israel Hall, 96 Rehov Dizengoff, 8 p.m.
★ **Symposium:** —
"The State and the Jewish Nation," Dr. N. Goldmann, Professor A. Shaki, Professor A. Tartakover, Mr. R. Barakatt. Chairman: Mr. Walter Eytan. Auspices: World Jewish Congress and Israel Institute of International Relations, Z.O.A. House, 8.30 p.m.
★ **Exhibitions:** —
Exhibition of "Tel Aviv-Jaffa in drawing" Artists' House, 9 Rehov Alharizi. 10-1, 4-7 p.m.
General Exhibition of Israel Artists: exhibition of paintings and sculptures by 210 artists and sculptors. Museum, 10 a.m.-1 p.m. 4-7 p.m.
★ **Entertainment:**—
Concert at Noga Cafe, from 8 p.m. to 12 midnight.
Dance and dine at the Cocktail Bar.
★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah. "Escape" Habimah, 8 p.m.
"The Trouble-Makers" Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibition:**—
Exhibition "Dutch Painting 1850-1950" Municipal Museum of Modern Art — Town Hall — 9 a.m. — 10 p.m. (continuously).
Paintings by A. Okzhi — Haifa Art Gallery Ltd., 44 Reh. Herzl, 10-1, 4-8.
★ **Library:** —
Dante Alighieri Society's Library, 13 Rehov Beit Hollm, 5.30—7.30 p.m.
★ **Courses (in Hebrew):**—
Prof. A.F. Frankel, "Crisis in Modern Logic" High School for Humanities c/o Geulah School, 5.30 p.m.
★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Most Cruel, the King" Orah Theatre, 7 and 9.30 p.m. (2nd perf. for Workers' Subscription)

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Victoria and her Hussar." Rama Hall, 8.30 p.m.

CARMEL
PICADILLY
BAR — RESTAURANT
Starting TODAY April 1, 1954,
Great attraction in Haifa
TANIA
MAXIMOVA
the famous singer of:
Scheherezade, Casanova, Monseigneur } Paris
SAM SAMELY and HIS BAND
At the microphone: ERNA ANRE
Please make your table reservations in advance: Tel. 6277

ON THE AIR

Jerusalem: 467 M.; Haifa: 249 M.; Tel Aviv: 33.8, 48.9 & 202 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.
6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.00 Close Down. 12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Vocal Recital (R). 2.30 Close Down.
3.30 p.m. Basketball Match: French Army Team vs. Zahal Team. 5.00 Child's Corner. 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Concert Hall: Water Music (Handel); "Night Piece" and Dance for Flute & Orchestra (Jacobi); "La Sacre du Printemps" (Stravinsky). 8.00 Press Conference. 9.24 Bible Readings. 9.45 The Knesset & its Committees. 9.15 Piano Recital: Gershon Jaretzki. 9.50 Variety. 10.20 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Shabtai Petrushka. Soloist: Naomi Zuri: Works by Thomas, Saint Saens, Ben Haim, Melamed, Lavry & Walton. 10.55 Interlude (R). 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

English: News: 1.45 p.m., 10.15 p.m. French: 2.00 p.m.
4.00 p.m. Opera. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 6.00 Mishna Lesson. 6.15 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.2, 49.9 & 480 M.): French: 6.30 p.m. Ladino: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.8 M.): 11.15 News. Newsreel. 11.35 Jewish Instrumentalists.
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 226 & 229 M.): 3.25 Opening. 3.30 Basketball Match: French Army Team vs. Zahal Team. 5.15 Close Down. 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Classical Requests. 8.00 Press Conference. 8.50 News. 8.45 Piano Recital. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.90, 34.92, 30.53 & 30.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Curtain Up.
VOICE OF AMERICA English Broadcasts: (14.9, 19.6, 31.4 M.): 5.00-5.30 p.m. Repeated at 8.00-8.30 p.m. on 25.6 & 31.3 M.

BALLROOM DANCING at SAVOY
Dancing School
98 Rehov Yona Hanavi, Tel Aviv

THE HEBREW NATIONAL
OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, April 6, 8.15 p.m.
Fledermaus
(The Bat)
Opera in 3 Acts by J. Strauss
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, April 13, 8.15 p.m.
Rigoletto
Opera in 3 Acts (4 Scenes) by G. VERDI
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Berlin 67 Allenby, Tel. 5678; Kanaf 83 Allenby, Tel. 5566; "Rococo," 96 Dizengoff and at the Habimah Box Office.

Young Israel INVITES YOU TO A
Traditional Seder
which will be officiated by a famous foreign cantor. Dr. S. Z. Kahana, Director General of the Ministry for Religious Affairs, will attend.
SAVOY HOTEL
5 REHOV GEULA, TEL. 62487, TEL AVIV
Delicious Food
כשר למהדרין מן המהדרין
SECOND SEDER FOR TOURISTS WILL BE ARRANGED.

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY has established a scholarship valued at IL. [illegible] in honour of Professor A. Dostrovsky, the first Dean of its Faculty of Medicine.

CARMEL
PICADILLY
BAR — RESTAURANT
Starting TODAY April 1, 1954,
Great attraction in Haifa
TANIA
MAXIMOVA
the famous singer of:
Scheherezade, Casanova, Monseigneur } Paris
SAM SAMELY and HIS BAND
At the microphone: ERNA ANRE
Please make your table reservations in advance: Tel. 6277

REDLEY'S U.S.A. PRODUCTION
Performances Daily at 4 and 8.30 p.m.
Sat. night at 6.30 and 9 p.m.
ADVANCE TICKET SALE AT ALL SELLING POINTS IN TEL AVIV, HAIFA, JERUSALEM AND AT THE ZIRATRON'S BOX OFFICE.
ZIRATRON RAMAT GAN

STARTING SATURDAY
April 3, 1954
AT THE YARON CINEMA, TEL AVIV
The giant picture of the Year which has won 8 Oscar Prizes and quoted "BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR"
From Here To Eternity
James Jones's Novel which was read by over 5,000,000 readers
Starring
BURT LANCASTER, MONTGOMERY CLIFT, DEBORAH KERR, FRANK SINATRA, DONNA REED
Today, April 1, 1954, at 9.30 p.m. a Gala Performance
in the presence of Ministers, the Mayor of Tel Avvi, Chief of Staff and other guests.
Part of the hall will be open to the public; tickets will be sold at the box-office.
A Columbia Picture

Z.O.A HOUSE
Saturday, April 3, 8.30 p.m.
SONG RECITAL
EDITH GOLDSCHMIDT
Tickets: Z.O.A. House, Schlesinger & Springer, Radio-Union, Curtis.

The Public's Favourites !
CHARLES BOYER ★ LOUIS JOURDAN ★ LINDA CHRISTIAN
A STANLEY KRAMER PRODUCTION
THE HAPPY TIME
THIS PICTURE WILL MAKE YOU HAPPY!
From Saturday, Tamar Cinema, Tel Aviv

Shaving IRRITATIONS DISAPPEAR when Barbasol SHAVE CREAM IS USED

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

Mt. Cana'an	52	17	19	15
Tiberias	52	19	26	24
Haifa Port	53	15	26	23
Natanya	45	19	28	22
Tel Aviv Port	39	19	27	22
Tel Aviv North	37	15	25	22
Lydda Airport	43	12	28	22
Jerusalem	50	16	30	17
Beersheba	39	7	25	23
Eilat	46	23	25	25

FORECAST: Cloudy with occasional showers. Partially clearing in the afternoon. Fresh north-west wind.

* * *

1,750,000 CASES of citrus were exported through Haifa port during March, the highest monthly total since 1948.

* * *

THE FORTNIGHTLY relief convoy to the University buildings on Mount Scopus proceeded according to its regular schedule yesterday morning, following meticulous examination by the U.N.

* * *

CUSTOMS DUTIES on 40 types of goods were lowered yesterday by an administrative order published by the Ministry of Finance. Among the goods listed are metal products, adding machines, chemicals, packing paper and cartons.

* * *

EMIL MILLER, of Kiryat Motzkin, a former "informer" in a secret branch of the Control Department, was fined IL.250 with the alternative of three months in jail by Haifa Magistrate Y. Siegelman yesterday for having bought and sold meat without a permit.

* * *

A THUNDERSTORM broke over Haifa at about 11:30 p.m. yesterday, after a warm day.

International Trade

HAIFA, Wednesday.—Budrus Zaim, 45, of Haifa, was remanded for seven days by Magistrate Y. Klimor here today, on a charge of possessing smuggled goods.

Police allege that in a search of Zaim's home last Sunday, they found 1,045 cigarette papers from Egypt; 16 scarves from Syria; 24 packs of playing cards from Jordan, and 260 razor blades and other goods from other Arab states.

SOVIET VETO

(Continued from Page 1)

area would automatically enhance the prestige and power of the West (or the US) in the region.

Acting in the opposite direction, the strategic importance of the Middle East, with its "real estate, raw materials and population" is clearly the underlying reason for America's announced policy of building up the military forces of the Arab states by the supply of armaments and the development of its "infrastructure." With the lessons of American unpreparedness at the outbreak of the Korean war still before them, it appears probable that the US Government will brook no delay in supplying arms to the Arab "buffer states" and will tend to set aside Israel contentions of the danger of arming countries which still announce their intention of attacking this country again. These warnings will be countered by promises by the Arab rulers that such armaments as are supplied will not be used "within the area." The arms shipments will probably be accompanied by American military missions and technicians, whose duty it will be to instruct the recipients in the use of the equipment and who, it is claimed, will ensure their use solely in the manner intended by the supplying power.

West's Influence

At present Western diplomats take issue with those who claim that the Western powers have sufficient influence with the Middle East countries to force them to adopt a more peaceful policy towards Israel. None of the great powers, it was pointed out here, nor any of the international agencies, has been able to pursuade the Iraq Government to release three Israelis detained in Baghdad since their plane made a forced landing there nearly three months ago. Britain, which wields considerable influence in Jordan, the army of which is commanded by British officers and equipped and maintained by Britain, still has not sufficient influence to force the Jordan Government to adopt a policy to which they are at present opposed. Informed quarters suggest that if such force were exerted, it might have the reverse effect and would only tend to strengthen anti-Western sentiments inside Jordan and force the British out of the country entirely. Drawing a comparison with Israel, observers ask to what extent the State Department, for instance, could force the Israel Government to adopt a policy repugnant to Israelis.

Western diplomats appear to have a genuine desire to see a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem, without antagonizing the Arab states whom the West needs more than the Arabs themselves need the support of the West. Unrest in this region, it is felt, could benefit only the Eastern bloc, especially at this moment of military build-up of the area. For this reason, the Western powers appear agreed in theory on the desire for some form of high-level talks between Israel and her neighbours, and are seriously disturbed by the apparent impotence of the Security Council to act because of the Soviet veto. For this reason, also, they state, they would like to see Israel return to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission.

What is worrying them at the moment is how a *rapprochement* can be brought about without the use of any form of pressure which might endanger Arab goodwill to the West.

Subsidy to Avoid Milk Waste

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The [illegible]istry of Commerce and Industry is to spend IL.400,[illegible] subsidizing milk for industrial uses such as cheese [illegible]ction, in the next three months, Mr. A. Halevy, Food [illegible]ller, stated yesterday.

The [illegible]ubsidy in 1953/54 totalled [illegible]t IL.3m. It was paid [illegible] of the milk marketed [illegible] January. With the introd[illegible]n of imported butter and [illegible], the Ministry approved [illegible]oduction of cream by [illegible]airies to compensate for [illegible]s of sales of local butt[illegible] promised good returns.

[illegible]he pressure of private dai[illegible]resentatives, the Ministry agreed to pay the IL[illegible] in subsidies at a ra[illegible]il pruta per litre (of fu[illegible]m milk) earmarked for in[illegible]l purposes.

Halevy's announcement c[illegible] a stir among reporters, w[illegible] subjected him to heated qu[illegible]oning. It will be recalled th[illegible] Mr. Bar Yehuda, representing a large private dairy, ha[illegible] publicly claimed about two w[illegible]s ago, that he poured away [illegible],000 litres of milk" monthly.

Others Deny

Later, at a press conference, Halevy and Mr. Z. Susayeff said that Mr. Bar Yehuda had repeated this statement at a meeting with dairy heads—the other dairies had denied it. But, they added, they believed that Mr. Bar Yehuda had made the announcement only to sway public opinion and that he had not really poured away the milk. This, they said, would have constituted a criminal offence.

At yesterday's press conference, some reporters, who thought that a "milk-pouring scare had been created with the intention of gaining public sympathy, and to obtain Government aid for surplus milk which was no longer subsidized, pressed Mr. Halevy as to whether he was advancing charges against Mr. Bar Yehuda.

They were especially concerned with the fact that his alleged tactics had succeeded, as evidenced by the Government pronouncement.

Mr. Halevy replied that Mr. Bar Yehuda had not repeated to the Knesset Committee his claim of pouring away milk and that he privately had said that he had been incorrectly quoted in the Press.

No Correction

(Mr. Bar Yehuda was quoted in *The Jerusalem Post* as stating that skimmed milk had been poured away; he had not sent any correction or complaint.)

Consequently, Mr. Halevy continued, he had written to Mr. Bar Yehuda asking him to confirm or deny his original statement of pouring away milk.

The letter, sent some ten days ago, has not been answered, Mr. Halevy stated. He had no comment to make to a reporter's suggestion that it was highly unusual to ask a man who has made public admissions whether he had really made the statement in question.

The Farmers Federation told *The Jerusalem Post* in Tel Aviv last night that Mr. Bar Yehuda had received a letter from Mr. Halevy asking him to give the names of those who had poured away milk so that they could be prosecuted. Mr. Bar Yehuda, after consultations with a legal adviser, replied in writing that he could not reveal the names of those persons.

Butter to Be 'Free'; 2kg. Potato Ration

The imported butter now being distributed on rations will be decontrolled as of May 1, Mr. A. Halevy, Food Controller, announced at a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday.

The prices will remain at the present level, he forecast. The black market price is already down to 220 to 230 pruta per 200 gr., whereas the rationed price is 200 pruta, he pointed out.

To bridge the gap until new yields are marketed, another 2,200 tons of potatoes, due to have arrived in Haifa yesterday, are to be distributed on rations. Two kgs. will be issued to each person (at 240 pruta per kg.), with perhaps an additional 500 grs. at the end of the distribution.

Similarly, 500 tons of onions are expected within the next few days, and a further 500 tons are due to arrive in two weeks.

APRIL RATIONS

The following rations are to be distributed in April, according to Mr. Halevy.

SUGAR: 1,200 grams (on Aleph cards 1,500 grams). **MEAT:** 150 and 100 grams for first and last day of Pessah respectively, including some frozen; at 168 pruta per 100 grams. **FISH:** 200 grams carp and 150 fillet. **FOWL:** 250 grams per person. **FATS:** 1,200 grams (400 oil, 800 margarine, 500 butter). **EGGS:** 3-4 weekly. **JAM:** 300 grams local and on Aleph and Bet cards an additional 450 grams imported jam, on sugar coupon. **WHITE FLOUR:** 750 grams. **PULSE:** 300 grams; burghul and grits ration free. **MATZOT:** 2.5 kilo plus 500 gr. matza meal per person at IL.1.000 for entire ration. **MEAL:** 600 grams on Aleph and Bet cards. **RICE:** 250 grams on Aleph cards; 200 on Bet. **CORN-FLOUR:** 600 grams for March-April. **IMPORTED CHEESE:** 200 grams. **COFFEE, TEA:** 50 grams each on separate coupons. **COCOA POWDER:** (sweetened)—150 grams for Aleph and Bet. **IMPORTED POTATOES:** 2 kilo (perhaps 2½) at 240 pruta per kilo. **POTATO FLOUR:** 200 grams at 84 pruta.

Mr. Halevy warns consumers not to accept "old beans of bad quality" as part of the pulses ration; they may insist and receive the better quality of more recent shipments. If consumers wish they may insist on coffee beans rather than ground coffee.

Sardines Galore

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The sardine fishing season started here last night one month early.

The first four groups of fishermen went out into the bay yesterday evening and brought back about one ton of sardines. They said that they had seen a large number of fish in the bay, but because of gusts of high winds, they had had difficulties in casting their nets. Tonight, more boats will participate.

Fishermen are predicting a good season.

A NUMBER OF DRIVERS who failed to make way for an ambulance, although it had sounded its siren, were fined IL.10 each in the Acre Magistrate's Court yesterday.

Foreign Currency Highest on Record

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The biggest foreign currency holdings balance ever to be recorded, and the biggest upward jump in any one week, was noted today by the Issue Department of the Bank Leumi.

Foreign currency holdings rose from IL.8,919,000 to IL.18,200,000, while Treasury Bills dropped by IL.7,950,000 to a total of IL.51,250,000. A further decrease occurred in currency in circulation. While last week it dropped by IL. 355,000, this week the drop was IL.669,000 to IL.144,732,000.

Banking circles here told *The Jerusalem Post* that the Treasury's foreign currency position had never been as good as it is now, attributing the improvement to various incomes from the U.S. and to income from citrus exports. In the past, foreign currency could never be held by the Treasury as it was required for immediate expenditure.

Body Found Down Well After Two-Month Search

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — After a search of over two months, police today discovered the body of Shulamit Tesse, 20, at the bottom of a 42-metre well at Shikun Hayovel, near Petah Tikva.

Nathan Tesse, 24, the deceased's husband, is being held in custody in Ramle where he was remanded in custody for 15 days two days ago, pending a police inquiry.

Tesse notified the police about two months ago that his wife had been missing for a few days from their home at Moshav Bekoa.

BAKERS TO STRIKE

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — The National Bakers' Union today resolved to strike next Sunday if its demand from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for an increase of 10 prutot per loaf of bread, or a proportional decrease in the cost of flour, is not met.

BENNIKE

(Continued from Page 1)

United Nations in profound disrespect.

It would have been expected that the Chief-of-Staff would have squarely placed the responsibility on Jordan for her evasive recalcitrant conduct in flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement.

The Israel memorandum then goes on to examine General Bennike's references in his report to "cold war" and "psychological warfare." It was difficult to understand how the General could have failed to draw a conclusion that security had deteriorated. That the Chief-of-Staff should have invalidated legitimate complaints in advance by deprecating the motive for their submission did not conform to the best judicial traditions.

Moreover, the recent outrage at Ma'ale Akrabim did not bear out the view that Israel's complaints could be taken merely as an "intensification of the cold war." Nor do subsequent events confirm the Chief-of-Staff's estimate of the improved situation conveyed in the first part of the report.

Pressure on Brandt Alleged

By MACABEE KASKIN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yoel Brandt, unemployed for five years, was offered a job two weeks ago aboard a Shoham ship leaving Israel; documents were stolen from him within the past four days, Mr. S. Tamir yesterday charged before Jerusalem District Court President, Dr. Benjamin Halevi. He was implying that certain persons were trying to prevent Mr. Brandt from giving evidence before the Court.

Mr. Tamir, who is appearing for Mr. M. Greenwald who is on trial for having libelled Dr. I. Kastner by publishing that he had collaborated with the Nazis, made his charges immediately after Mrs. Hansi Brandt, wife of the key witness, had testified.

"An old wives' tale," was the comment of Mr. Amnon Tell, Deputy District Attorney, on the theft charge.

"An unusual claim," said Judge Halevi.

Mr. Brandt was a member of the Budapest Rescue Committee and worked constantly with Dr. Kastner until he left for Istanbul to bring Karl Eichmann's offer of 1,000 tons of coffee or tea and 10,000 lorries for one million Jews. Mr. Tamir charged last week that, in 1944, Mr. Brandt was handed over to the British on the Syrian border by Mr. Moshe Sharett, then head of the Jewish Agency's Political Department.

Mr. Tamir also implied that the recent offer of a job for Mr. Brandt was initiated by Mr. Zvi Yehieli of Shoham, who had waited for the British at the border with Mr. Sharett.

Life in Danger

He prefaced his charges by saying that if Mr. Brandt did not appear immediately there was great danger that he would never appear.

"If his life is in danger, they can kill him tonight," Mr. Tell answered in the sharp exchange that ensued, adding that "my colleague is seeking newspaper publicity."

"You are providing me with publicity", Mr. Tamir replied, adding that he would not surrender to Mr. Tell nor to his "regime" (the Government).

"Neither the threats I have heard, nor any power on earth can prevent me from fulfilling my professional duties towards my clients and towards the State," Mr. Tamir concluded.

Mr. Tamir accused Mr. Tell of deliberately trying to delay Mr. Brandt from testifying as early as possible by adopting a vague policy with regard to his future witnesses. To counter this, Mr. Tamir stated, he would call Mr. Brandt as his second witness, immediately after Mr. M. Greenwald testifies.

THE BANK LEUMI clerk, Uri Shraga, who is suspected of stealing 35,000 Tavei dollars, was bailed out in the sum of IL.20,000 in the Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Wife Resents Questioning

"We worked to save Jews and now we must submit to questioning as if we were accused of something," Mrs. Brandt said in a choking voice during her testimony in the Greenwald trial in the Jerusalem District Court yesterday.

She told the Court that she had organized the first "hike" (escape) from Poland in 1941 with the aid of Hungarian counter-espionage agents. The Budapest Rescue Committee began to function in 1941 but was officially recognized only at the end of 1942. When her husband, Yoel Brandt, went to Istanbul in 1944 to hand over Eichmann's offer to release Jews in exchange for merchandise, she took his place as a member of the Rescue Committee.

Shortly after her husband left she was arrested and tortured twice by the Hungarian authorities, who often worked at cross purposes with the Gestapo.

Later, the Hungarians arrested her again after they learned that Mr. Yoel Palgi and Peretz Goldstein, two Palestine parachutists, were in Budapest. This time they burned her with cigarette butts to help her "remember" where they were. Finally, they told her that Mr. Palgi had been taken and would be killed, and that the Rescue Train, which was about to leave, would be detained until Goldstein was captured.

She was then taken to see Palgi in his cell and afterwards to meet Dr. Kastner and Mr. Offenbach, also of the Rescue Committee. The three were given time to discuss the best way out of the dilemma (that is, how to persuade Goldstein to surrender).

They went to the Columbus Street concentration camp, where Goldstein had voluntarily sought refuge, and talked to him for ten minutes, explaining that he must decide what was more important, his mission or theirs.

Goldstein then gave himself up to the Hungarians, Mrs. Brandt stated.

"I knew that if my husband returned with a concrete proposal within the specified two weeks, the murders in Auschwitz would stop," Mrs. Brandt continued, "but I did not hear of a promise by Eichmann to blow up Auschwitz upon my husband's return."

The trial continues today.

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Jordan M.P.s Accept £16m. Budget After Stormy Debate

Jordan's 16.5m. dinar budget (1 dinar equals £1) was approved by parliament yesterday after an eight-hour acrimonious debate. The vote was 27 to 12. Over 8m. dinars to be received from Britain have been allocated to the maintenance of the Arab Legion and Dead Sea guards. The full military budget is secret.

During the debate, a Palestinian member, Kamel Ureikat, a former leader of the ex-Mufti's Futuwa "Youth" Movement, bitterly criticized the provisions of the budget. He urged the Cabinet to cancel the Armistice Agreement, and demanded a secret debate on the military situation and army budget.

Another Palestinian Opposition deputy, Abdullah Nawas, called for the termination of British influence, pointing out that two-thirds of the budget was being met by the British Exchequer.

Old City newspapers report demonstrations in Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Ramallah demanding revenge for the Nahalin incident.

"Falastin" writes that the Arab Legion lieutenant who was injured in the affray has since died. It adds that Dr. Yusef Halkal, senior Jordan M.A.C. delegate, has asked his Government for a week of leave abroad. No reason was given for his unexpected request which aroused much speculation.

(Reuter, NEABS)

BORING SUCCESS

NAHARIYA, Wednesday. — A pumping test at a well bored near the Acre-Kafr Yassif crossroads in West Galilee, roared up 430 cubic metres of water an hour today.

The water's saline content is 120 milligrams a cubic metre, which is considered normal. The well was bored by Mekorot and the water will be supplied to neighbouring settlements and to Kfar Yassif, provided that the villagers accept a contract with Mekorot.

Two Held in Dutch 'Finaly Case'

(INA). — High public tension over the Dutch Finaly case increased today when state detectives arrested the sister and cousin of the foster-mother of Anneke Beekman, missing Jewish girl.

Cables in Brief

SOCCER. — The Israel soccer team which is to play its first match in South Africa on Saturday, arrived in Johaanesburg by El Al at midnight on Tuesday.

CHURCHILL. — "Time" reports that Sir Winston Churchill has told Foreign Secretary Eden and Chancellor of the Exchequer Butler, he would like to step down soon after Queen Elizabeth returns from her Commonwealth tour.

SPRING SNOW. — A Spring snowstorm that has swirled across the U.S. from Wyoming to Maine has killed 31 persons.

FATEMI. — The former Persian Foreign Minister, Hussein Fatemi, facing trial for plotting the overthrow of the Shah, was reported to be in grave condition at Teheran army hospital. He was stabbed by demonstrators after he had been captured on March 13.

SIBERIA. — "Tass" reports the opening of a new airline linking Moscow with the industrial cities of Siberia.

Ramat Yohanan Fire

HAIFA, Wednesday. — The dining room and kitchen at kibbutz Ramat Yohanan, near here, were gutted by fire yesterday evening. The blaze started under the roof and soon spread to the entire wooden structure.

When the fire brigade arrived, it was able only to localize the blaze. The whole building was razed, with the loss of all the equipment. The damage, estimated at IL.40,000, is covered by insurance.

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

Under the National Insurance Act of 1953 (5714) which comes into force today, April 1, 1954 and to be implemented by the Institute for National Insurance, all residents of Israel between 18 and 67 years of age are insured.

RIGHTS OF THE INSURED

OLD AGE AND DEATH INSURANCE. Old Age Pensions will be granted to insured and dependents, from the age of 65 (60 for women) following a minimum 5 years' insurance period. In the transition period, those insured who have reached the age of 60 by November 18, 1953, but have not yet reached the age of 67, will receive their pensions after a 3-year minimum period. The monthly allowance will be IL.49.500 on the basis of the present C.O.L. Index, for an insured person with one dependent. Allowances for widows and orphans will be paid after the lapse of at least one year, the rates being the same as Old Age Pensions rates.

OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS INSURANCE

A worker accidentally injured at his work or acquiring a recognized occupational disease, will be given full medical care, medical and occupational rehabilitation and compensation in case of temporary disability—as from the third day following the accident, a monthly allowance or a grant. In the event of complete disability or death, a monthly allowance will be paid to the wife of the insured, his children or other relatives who were dependent upon him.

MATERNITY INSURANCE

Every hospitalized pregnant woman will receive a grant of IL.55. A working woman will be paid Maternity Insurance at the rate of 75% of her normal wages, for 12 weeks.

INSURANCE PREMIUMS

1) SALARY, WAGE EARNERS OR MEMBERS OF COOPERATIVES. Payment of Insurance Premiums for these workers must be effected by the employer. Insurance Premiums for Old Age Pension, Death and Maternity Insurance for each worker are 3.3% of his full wages, and between 3 to 5% for accident insurance, commensurate with the extent of exposure to accidents. The employer may deduct 1.4% from the employee's wages, in payment of the insurance premium.

2) INDEPENDENT WORKERS must pay 3.3% of their income from IL.600 and over, as insurance for himself. This will be considered as a minimum, the maximum being IL.2,880. Workers who do not employ over three employees will be considered as Independent Workers.

3) A PERSON NOT WORKING OR NOT AN INDEPENDENT WORKER should pay 2.9% of his earnings from a minimum of IL.300 to the maximum of IL.2,880. (For example: if he employs more than 3 employees, or one whose income derives from Real Estate, or students, supported adults, etc.). Insurance Premiums will be paid directly or through the local branches of the Income Tax Offices.

TIME OF PAYMENT: Employees must pay their insurance premiums on the 15th of each month for the preceding month. The first payment therefore should be made on May 15, 1954. The payment for all other types of insurance should be made on the 15th of the month for the preceding 3 months—The first payment therefore will be on July 15, 1954.

REPORTS: The employer's Declaration regarding salaries paid to his employees should be submitted at the time he pays the monthly premium, on special forms which may be obtained at any of our branch offices. An insured person who does not work should submit annually, at the time of the first payment for the year, a declaration of his earnings for the preceding year.

COMPENSATION BENEFITS: In cases where the insured, or those dependent on him, will be entitled to compensation benefits, they must submit their claims to the office of the National Insurance Fund nearest their place of residence, on forms available for this purpose.

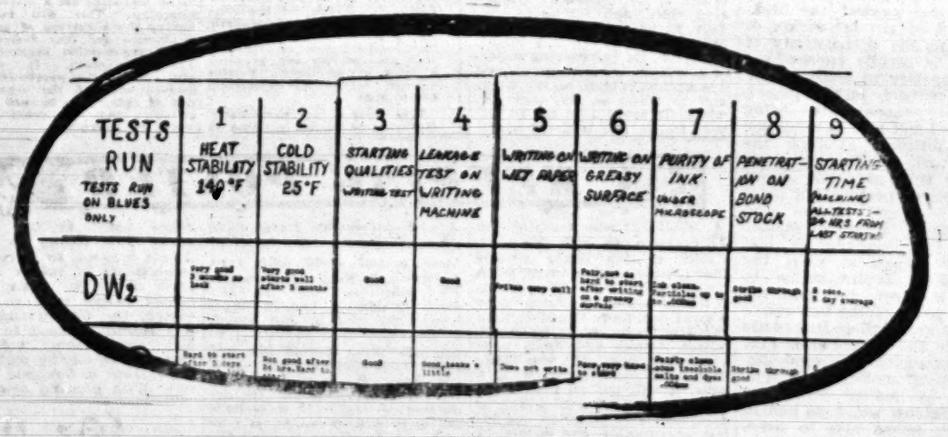
The right of Compensation Benefits is conditioned by the fulfilment of all obligations under the law towards the Insurance Institute.

EQUALIZATION FUND. The Equalization Fund for payment to those serving in the Army Reserves will begin on April 1, 1954, within the administrative framework of the National Insurance Institute, and the branches of the Insurance Institute will act as branches of the Equalization Fund.

LIST OF BRANCHES

Until further notice, the area under jurisdiction of each branch will coincide with that of the Assessing Officers of the Income Tax. The following offices will cover those areas where branches have not as yet been opened:

1. MAIN OFFICE — Jerusalem, Shchunat Kiryat Moshe.
2. JERUSALEM BRANCH — Jerusalem, Satori Bldg., Jaffa Road.
3. TEL AVIV BRANCH — Beit Hadar (comprising Ramle, Ramat Gan, Kfar Saba, and Natanya).
4. HAIFA BRANCH — Rehov Hanamal.
5. HADERA BRANCH — Former Recruiting Office.
6. ACRE BRANCH — Former Food Control Office.
7. AFFULA BRANCH — Income Tax Office.
8. NAZARETH BRANCH
9. PETAH TIKVA BRANCH
10. REHOVOT BRANCH
11. TIBERIAS BRANCH
12. NAHARIYA BRANCH
13. BEERSHEBA BRANCH.



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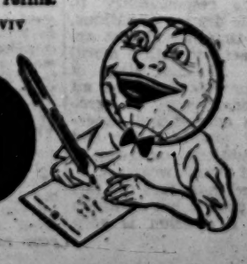

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Thursday, April 1, 1954
Adar II 27, 5714. — Rajab 27, 1373

MILLENNIA ago, Hebraic thought enunciated a clear principle of the relationship between good and evil and life and death. The two antitheses were placed in strict parallel, and in addition it was made clear that the choice between them had been placed squarely in human hands.

MANKIND IN PERIL

In modern terminology, this means that there must always be a divergence between the moral development of man and the amount of control he attains over the physical elements and forces of nature. When his capacities were limited by primitive tools and elementary scientific advances to a comparatively minor extension of his personal strength, there was not much danger that a breakdown of moral standards would lead to more than a modicum of human suffering. However, the past hundred years have seen a vast and rapid extension of the amount of power which could be concentrated into the grasp of a single individual or small group of individuals and with this the moral development of man has failed to keep pace.

In our generation, the discovery of the use of atomic power has proceeded at an accelerated pace to the extent that man can now claim some approach to mastery over the forces of nature. The tragedy is that these startling new advances have, if anything, been accompanied by a reversal in man's moral advance, while science has also put into the hands of men the means to control and direct human thoughts and enslave the spirit while at the same time stifling the spirit of free enquiry and criticism. The proposition might be stated in rough political terms by suggesting that the development of the hydrogen bomb has come about in America at a time when the outlook of a McCarthy prevails over that of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution and in the Soviet Union when totalitarianism is in the ascendent.

The result is that the so-called ideological struggle between East and West is now conducted against the background of the opposition of weapons the destructivity of which is rapidly approaching the capacity to erase human life completely on this planet. These weapons are being handled and held in readiness by politicians in both the East and the West who, on either side, have not shown themselves possessed of more than average wisdom and morality. It is no wonder then that mankind at last stands aghast at what the immediate future seems to hold in store, and that the clear policy of the imperative necessity to call an immediate halt to the atomic arms race and summons a general disarmament conference is stultified by mutual suspicions and distrust which no human agency seems able to overcome.

This paralysis of effective action is seen by the attitude taken up by Sir Winston Churchill in the British House of Commons. Here, we behold one of the greatest and most venerable statesmen of the world quite incapable of approaching the problem from a point of view outside the limitations of treaty obligations and the formal protocol of stereotyped relationships with his country's allies. On the other hand, the United States administration does not indicate too clear a perception that their experiments in the release of thermonuclear energy are no longer their sole national concern but are an urgent problem for the whole of mankind. Similarly, from the East the word has yet to be spoken which will help to bring about an allaying of suspicion and a release of tension.

All that seems to be clearly appreciated at the moment is that there is no known physical and scientific defence against the hydrogen bomb. If this fact is truly realized, then perhaps the conviction will gradually dawn upon men's minds, especially the very fallible who have undertaken the responsibility to control the destiny of nations, that the time has at last arrived to seek to utilize moral defences. The first stage in such a process must be an international parley to agree upon the control and supervision of atomic power and the unconditional outlawry of the use of atomic weapons.

Mankind must face the fact that the time it has in which to make a decision is very limited.

Plight of Jews In Arab States Worsened

By a Special Correspondent

NEW YORK.—THE status of Jews in the Arab world is pictured as almost unrelievedly "dark" by the World Jewish Congress' Institute of Jewish Affairs, in an advance report on its new study "Survey of Events in Jewish Life in 1953" which will be published shortly.

Calling attention to recent political upheavals in Egypt and Syria, the new survey declares that "ultra-nationalism and xenophobia" on the part of the Arab nations are principally responsible for the deterioration of the Jewish position in the Middle East today. "Instead of constructive work to solve the ills besetting the Arab states, the politicians divert the attention of the population from their plight by making Israel, foreigners and the Jews the scapegoats for all the misfortunes which are their lot.

A country-by-country analysis of the plight of the Jews in the Arab countries reveals the following:

1. Only 5,000-6,000 Jews now remain in Syria, out of a total Jewish population in 1945 of 30,000. Persecution, which began in 1945, accounts for the exodus. Those Jews who still remain in Syria are there mainly because of the official prohibition of Jewish emigration. By and large, these people are destitute and completely dependent upon relief from abroad for the necessities of life.

2. The Jewish community of Iraq, which numbered about 130,000 before the Arab-Israel war, has now dwindled to some 5,000 persons.

3. Libya's Jewish population in 1937 was 30,000; today it numbers below 3,000. The population shift came about, the report declares, from emigration motivated by persecution and apprehension over Libya's establishment as an independent Arab state.

4. Of approximately 80,000 Jews who lived in Egypt in 1948, only 45,000 are left. Despite recent signs of amity toward Jews displayed by General Nagib, the Jews of Egypt, the study says, "are apprehensive of their future in a country dedicated to fighting foreigners, foreign powers and Israel."

The Jews of Iraq, Syria and Libya, the report continues, "have apparently no prospects for survival even on a modest scale. In Iraq and Syria, the process of spoliation and voluntary liquidation is still going on, and it is reasonable to expect that the bulk of the existing remnants of these Jewish communities will leave, if permitted to do so."

Turning to a few relatively brighter areas for the Jewish populations in the Middle East, the study cites conditions in Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia as being less tense than in other Arab nations, but nonetheless deteriorating. Lebanon has been the only Arab state which has thus far avoided the pattern of liquidation of Jewish communities. Despite a number of recent ominous portents — including anti-Jewish propaganda in the Lebanese Parliament — observers feel that Lebanon may not embark on a full-scale persecution of the Jews unless forced to do so by fellow members of the Arab League.

Pasha's Friendship

The majority of the Moroccan Jewish population are destitute unskilled persons. "The programme of vocational retraining initiated by Jewish organizations from abroad," the report states, "cannot produce appreciable results soon, except to better prepare the youth for possible resettlement in Israel. The local population has always been antagonistic, and the only influential friend of the Jews has been the Pasha of Marrakesh, El Glaoui, who has become the most powerful figure in French Morocco." The Pasha, however, is advanced in age, and the report declares it is "doubtful" if a successor of his stature will appear on the scene.

The Jews of Tunisia, who form an important segment of the country's intellectual, business and professional population, have a friend in the Bey. Early in 1953, under pressure from the Arab League, the Nationalists launched an anti-Jewish boycott which made inroads on the economic position of the Jews. This boycott, however, has relaxed and the Tunisian Nationalist Party dissociated itself on several occasions from anti-Jewish excesses which, they asserted, were the work of irresponsible elements. The Party even went so far, the report concludes, as to provide some compensation for the material damage which the Jews suffered as a result of the violence.

Nature Notes

Wild Pigeons from Negev

AT last I have seen one of those legendary flights of the blue pigeon you hear about so much from old residents of Jerusalem. They tell you that in the old days they used to wing up from the Dead Sea region in their thousands to roost overnight on the roofs of the Old City. I came upon them in the northwestern Negev, where a flock I estimate at over a thousand rose from a green field, only to circle once and settle again a little further. It was a breath-taking sight and my driver, who only got a glimpse, even forgave me for clutching his arm with a shout.

These Rock pigeons *(Columba livia palestinae)* are the ancestors of our domestic races, of whom one type resembles them closely still. As their name indicates, they nest in caves or cracks of overhung rock faces (the nests are just heaps of sticks and dried grass). The bird is large and handsome, 34 centimetres long, in colour best described by Brehm's "poppy-seed blue," and for those who have never seen poppy-seed in the mass, let us call it a bright slate-blue. Its shimmering watered silk neck is bluish-green, and it is marked in black on the wings and in white on the vent and wings. It stays with us all the year round, and is found everywhere in Israel where there are suitable nesting places. But though I have seen pairs both on Mt. Carmel and in Galilee, this huge flock was the first of its kind I had the good luck to meet. Like all pigeons and doves, wild or domesticated, they do more good than damage, for they eat millions of seeds which would only develop into weeds.

P. A.

Cochin's Fabulous Synagogue

By EZRA H. HADDAD

FOR the Jewish and non-Jewish visitor to Cochin alike, the Jewtown is as popular a site of attraction as the Taj Mahal for a visitor in Agra. For Jewtown is not and never has been a ghetto; nor is it an exclusively Jewish residential quarter of the kind one comes across in big cities of the East and the West. It is a township in the fullest sense of the word, with an entirely Jewish population, its own administrators, and, above all, a Jewish atmosphere.

It was on a cool mid-January morning that I first set foot there, accompanied by Mr. S. S. Koder, the leader of the Community. Our car was zigzagging in the crooked, narrow streets jammed with pedestrians, ox-drawn carts, darting bath-chair-like rikshaws and modern vehicles, when we suddenly found ourselves in the entrance to a blind alley.

At first sight the street was not particularly unusual. It looked just like any other typical South Indian thoroughfare with its milling crowds, sacred Hindu cows, draught animals passing between monotonous, mostly dilapidated ows of two-or three-story residential buildings with verandas on which cross-legged men and women sell their bananas, coconuts, fowls, eggs and produce. But as soon as I left the car and stepped into the alley, uninitiated as I was, I could tell easily that the facial contour, skin pigmentation and dress of these men and women frequenting the lane at the time, were not those of the Malays I have seen until then.

Elderly people with snow-white fringed garments and gay skull-caps were nonchalantly sitting on their white-washed balconies reading from Bibles, or casting a pleasant look at numbers of playful little boys lightly clad and barefooted, chasing each other in the middle of the street.

Here the street was less crowded, the houses larger and better built. With their red-tiled eaves and wooden shutters, they suggested the Dutch influence at the time they were built in the 17th Century, with one difference: the houses are attached to each other. This is to emphasize the oneness of the Community and also to allow things to be carried from one house to another on the Sabbath and on Holy days without transgressing the law of *Eruvei-Tehumin*.

I was struck not only by the calm, secure atmosphere of this street in contrast to the confusingly noisy neighbourhood, but also by the sheer cleanliness in the street and inside the houses. This I could very easily observe, as there were no doors at the main entrance to the houses. They all have uniform bamboo split screens instead, with an outside Mezuza in a brass case conspicuously manifested on the teakwood jamb. I understand that all houses in Jewtown are done over and cleaned twice a year; once before Passover and the other before the High Holidays.

The upper end of Jewtown is completely dominated by the clock tower of the Pardesi" Synagogue and the adjoining palace of the Maharajah of Cochin. Only a three-metre-high wall separates the two buildings. It was the Maharajah who actually assigned part of his ground for the establishment of the synagogue.

Of all the synagogues of Cochin, the "Pardesi" is the most impressive by its imposing structure and striking style, which make it unique throughout the world.

Hugo Key

As my host and I arrived there, the *Shamash* waited to show us in. With a huge key he opened the colossal teakwood door, armoured with steel plates and big convex nails. A few steps from the door brought us into the courtyard of the synagogue, from which a staircase leads to the women's gallery at the back, facing the Ark. Another round staircase led me to the Clock Tower.

The tower is a capital performance of 17th century Dutch craft, presented by the Amsterdam Community when the synagogue had been rebuilt and redecorated after the devastation done by the Portuguese. Each of its four faces is meant to serve a special purpose. The one fixed on the western wall of the tower, on which the hours are marked with Hebrew letters, is to show the time to the worshippers. The second, on the northern wall facing the regal palace was to show the time to the Maharajah of Cochin. The third faces Jewtown, and the fourth, on the eastern side, is for the general public.

This old Dutch curiosity is now preserved under the Indian Ancient Monuments Acts and the Preservation Act.

As I descended the Tower, a tri-arched door led me to the main hall of the synagogue, and there I stood spellbound, entranced with its fascinating beauty. Two large brass pillars support a grand pulpit overlooking the hall opposite the women's gallery. They represent "Yachin and Boaz," the two brazen Pillars which once decorated the Temple of Solomon.

The hall was bright with sunbeams penetrating from two internal doors and three large windows on either side of the hall, barred with shining brass railings.

The floor is magnificently paved with the famous white and blue Chinese tiles unequalled in beauty, which are a source of pride and glory to the "Pardesi" congregation. They are the most splendid example of the reputed We ping Willow pattern one can find anywhere in the world. They are arranged in groups of four, each representing the entire famous story of the love of the Chinese peasant Chang for Lichi, a mandarin's daughter.

A river flows in the middle; on one bank is the palatial residence of the Priscess and her father, and on the other the hillocks where Chang lived. Every night Chang used to cross the river in a little boat with a single poke for a rendezvous with his sweetheart, in a little outbuilding of the palace.

Lichi's father wanted her to marry Tanjin, another Mandarin's son, and all preparations were complete, but on the nupital night Chang appeared in Lichi's room and eloped with her. They were detected, and the wrathful father ordered them both killed, but a kind spirit changed them into turtle doves, and the loving couple flew away.

The Weeping Willow sprang up in the spot where Lichi shed her tears, and it became a happy resort for the birds of love.

How these wonderful tiles found their way into the structure of the synagogue, is in itself another peculiar tale of a stratagem which sounds strange as well as incredible, but it is related by every Jew in Cochin, although the official heads of the community deny it hotly.

The story goes that the Dutch, who had built the palace for the Maharajah ordered the tiles from Canton to adorn the palace adjoining the synagogue. When the tiles arrived, the Jews were rebuilding their synagogue, which had been devastated by the Portuguese. An astute Jew familiar with the Maharajah solemnly persuaded him that cow's blood was an ingredient of the tiles. It horrified the pious Maharajah to think he should tread upon a floor in which was mixed the blood of a cow, which he worshipped. He ordered his Jewish friend to remove them altogether and in this way they were acquired by the congregation.

The Ark or *Aron Hakodesh* is another invaluable piece of South Indian woodcraft. It is marvellously carved and ornamented with gold and red, which make it a dazzling beauty. As the *Shamash* reverently opened the Ark for me, another surprise awaited me. My eyes were simply dazzled with the brilliancy of a *Torah* Crown made of solid gold and set with precious gems. The Maharajah of Travancore had presented it to the Jews of Cochin, who saved the life of his friend Colonel Maccauley, once representative of the East India Company. The gallant Colonel, attacked and pursued by the rebel Minister Paliath Atchan of Cochin, sought refuge in Jewtown where he was saved.

At its base, the diadem carries an inscription, etched in Hebrew characters, regarding the gift and its Royal donor. The grateful Colonel who could in no way compete with his wealthy friend, gave to the synagogue two large hanging silver lamps each with seven tumblers, with similar Hebrew inscriptions on them.

For more than two hours I stood in that magnificent House of Worship, captivated by the beauty of its priceless historic curiosities. I could not help asking those concerned what may be the ultimate fate of all these matches treasures which are now so dearly and passionately kept, when the larger majority of the Jews of Cochin sooner or later find their way to Israel.

No one coud give a satisfactory answer to my solicitous question.

This is the third of a series of articles. The others appeared on March 11 and 12.

Interior of the ancient Pardesi Synagogue at Cochin, founded in 1568 and rebuilt in 1664, showing the bronze "Almemor," the Ark and the famous Chinese tiles.

KEEPING POSTED

A FRIEND who recently had occasion to visit Mr. Ben Gurion at Sde Boker reports that mornings down there, when the former Prime Minister is occupied with the sheep, pass a good deal more smoothly than the afternoons, when he reads, writes, thinks and deals with correspondence. If you take care of a lamb properly, B.G. says, it will put on weight rapidly, at IL.2,800 a kilogram, to everybody's satisfaction, including, presumably, the lamb's. "I used to spend at least as much time as that nursing the members of my Cabinet, and I never saw any of them put on additional value in consequence," he says.

• • •

THE trouble with afternoons is that there may be as many as 50 letters in a day, many of them from cranks of one kind and another, each one of which Ben Gurion answers painstakingly, in longhand. He replies to a "Little Israel" Canaanite supporter who writes

that he feels no kinship with Jews abroad, and is much nearer to a Beduin in speech and outlook than to a New York Jewish manufacturer, that he also values friendship with the Beduin, but that in a war the Beduin is likely to shoot him, while the New York Jew is to send him rifles and quite likely his son is to help him fight, and he writes it not once but a dozen times. To some people who raise minor issues connected with the Coalition Government he writes briefly that he went to the Negev in order to do something more useful than consider problems of so ultimate significance. Your question falls under this heading. Yours faithfully, David Ben Gurion."

• • •

WE overheard two small children talking at a bus stop about April Fool's Day, today. One said to the other, "Yes, it's perfectly true, my big brother told me. On April 1st you may not tell the truth about anything, not even to your mother."

Some people we know have been awaiting the birth of their second child with even more anxiety than is customary. The baby was due the last week in March, but 12 hours before the end of the month it had not yet arrived. Anyone who pays income tax will understand their problem — if the baby is safely born in March, it qualifies for its deduction of IL.50. If it is born the next day, it might just as well not be there, for all the good it is for tax deduction purposes. But halt. If it is born in April, it will already benefit from the IL.55 grant announced for the first child.

• • •

THE editor of the Buyers' Guide, who ran a little competition inviting readers to find a mis-spelled word, has been overwhelmed by the success of her stratagem, and is still mulling over the 310 replies she received. The prize was offered to the first answer received, and many of the letters are marked "7 a.m." They come from as far south as Eilat, and also from Beersheba, though not from Dan. One card, in a youthful-looking script, reads, very simply, "Much English I don't know but so much to know that how is written h.o.w. and not woh that I know. With Hope, Miriam."

• • •

WE were privileged to attend a session of the Knesset the other day, and got there just in time to see the vote being taken on a part of the budget. We saw at once that there was a noticeable lack of excitement, and that rather less than half the members of the House were in attendance. It was explained to us that the Budget had now passed through both readings, been debated at length, and that in order to be passed a vote had to be taken on a long list of amendments proposed by the Opposition. Unfortunately, in the Israel Knesset, where majority margins have been narrow and precarious most of the time, every vote is considered a "confidence vote" in the English sense. This means that if an Aguda proposal to increase the emoluments of rabbis in ma'barot above the figure in the official budget were to be accepted, the Government would feel morally obliged to resign. Not surprisingly, voting is therefore strictly by parties and the result a foregone conclusion. With growing amazement

we then watched the curious ritual of about 130 amendments being disposed of by the speaker in a rapid singsong, with the members voting in a sort of rhythmical trance, each opposition group for its own amendment and the Coalition members against, and then, for each government proposal, all Coalition members for, and everybody else against. We have an impression that things went so fast at one time that members were voting "yes" and "no" with left and right hands respectively, but that may have been due merely to the general swaying movement. To any outsider it would probably look suspiciously like a tribal dance.

This week's contributors are: E. Spacs, Ramat Gan; and M.I. and Miriam Goldstein, Jerusalem.

CURBING COMMUNISTS IN TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

NEW DELHI (OFNS).—TOGETHER with the announcement of a Socialist Ministry for the Indian State of Travancore-Cochin have come reports that Indian constitutional experts are to give the government of the state more power with which to counter any possible Communist subversion.

The Communists, who defeated Mr. Nehru in the state elections last month with the help of the Socialist Party, now have to stay in opposition while their former allies form a purely Socialist Government with the support of Mr. Nehru's Congress Party. Mr. Nehru for the Congress Party and Mr. Jaiprakash Narain for the Socialists, forced their local followers to cooperate with one another and to form a front of democratic Parties opposed to the non-democratic Communists.

This front of not particularly idealistic provincial politicos is not expected to last. Nevertheless, Mr. Nehru's reversal of the normal Congress Party policy of non-cooperation with other groups is praised as a statesmanlike move which, at least for the time being, has kept the Socialists from losing their identity by collaborating with the Communists and from disappearing as the only democratic alternative to Mr Nehru.

The Communists, who had avowedly hoped to infiltrate the military and civil services after taking over the Government of Travancore-Cochin, are reported to be preparing for a disruption campaign. This will include buying the allegiance of parliamentarians and thus destroying the Nehru-Socialist majority in Travancore-Cochin. It might also include the purchasing of disobedience and the organization of riots. It is to curb such activities that the constitution might be amended.

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Readers' Letters

RESERVISTS' PAY

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I read with curiosity the letter of H.A. ag[ain] astonishment the reply in [the] Ministry of Defence in[any] issue of March 21. tried t[o]

It appears fr[om]out exchange of views that tint[ed] flagrant discrimination, s[ince] as by the Ministry, betwee[n] with [a] of the State. As a resu[lt] anthrec[ave] in the same unit e[ach] com[rade] who, during his reserv[e] tar[get] loses 20 per cent of his w[ages] compl[ete] and another, 100 per cent[of] official must expect quite a diff[erence] mo[ney] in the reaction between manufa[cturer] two soldiers when they present [the] bill up for their three or [four] produ[ctive] service. One is leaving has [a job] and perhaps children at [home] open with money for food an[d] rent[s]; the other without a[ny] usually relativ[es] to What amazes me [most] in the story is the Ministr[y] [of] acknowledged by his [silence] to find any solution afte[r] this time.

Haifa, March 23. — Ima Z.

EL AL BASE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—A Reader's Lett[er] in *The Jerusalem Post* of Fe[b.] 28 on the 8,000-hour Ch[arter] El Al's Maintenance Ba[se] tempted to draw conclu[sions] from incomplete informatio[n].

The facts are as follows: "One-ation 7," carried out by a le[ading] American international airline[s] six days or 4,500 man-hours[,] not a 10,000-hour overhaul[.] was stated in that letter, [but] only the seventh of eight ph[ases] of this overhaul. The full nu[m]ber of man-hours involved [in] the phase-system of overhaul [of] the "049" Constellation calls [for] a minimum of 24,000 man-h[ours] and may take between 50 and [60] days which, in this specific [sys]tem, do not run consecutive[ly].

El Al's check on the AKB involved 40,00 man-hours and lasted for three-and-a-half months. But it also included the complete rebuilding of the cabin of the aircraft, the reduction of the Constellation's weight, the construction of a new galley, and the expansion of its carrying capacity. The situation is thus the exact opposite of what the letter said. El Al's overhaul schedule does not compare unfavourably with that of any of the leading airlines.

The further statement in the same letter, to the effect that El Al's Constellations had done 9,000 flying hours before starting their service with El Al, is incorrect. These planes had done very little flying before they were purchased. They had only been grounded for some time because of the embargo on supplies to Israel. They went through a complete overhaul and modification to latest specifications before being put to use by El Al.

Yours etc.,
B. LASERSON
EL AL Israel Airlines, Ltd.
Tel Aviv, March 22.

COCHIN JEWS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — May I ask why no one mentioned the name of your late colleague, C.Z. Kloetzel, among the "reliable travellers" who visited the Cochin Jews and wrote about them? In 1936, several years before joining the staff of *The Jerusalem Post*, while on a fund-raising campaign on behalf of Youth Aliya, C.Z.K. travelled south from Bombay especially to visit the Cochin Jews. A report of this visit, titled "Ajuvanam", was published in the "Documenta Judaica," a special edition of the Prague "Jewish Review," then edited in German by Dr. Manfred George.

In his introduction, the author spoke of these Indian Jews as "one of the most peculiar groups of the *Nid'he Israel* — the Dispersed of Israel — who did great honour to the Jewish name and are today threatened by extinction." And he closed his report with an urgent appeal "to help this brave splinter group, who kept alive their Jewishness for centuries in spite of their total isolation from the stream of Jewish life," and to bring to future generations all the knowledge we have of this group "who by their very survival testified to the vital power of the Jewish people and the immortality of Jewish thought."

Yours etc.,
A. K.
Jerusalem, March 21.

USSISHKIN ON KASHRUT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Without entering into a discussion with our Jewish pork addicts, may I be allowed to recall a talk with the late Menahem Ussishkin, who certainly could not be accused of bigotry.

We were walking through one of the thoroughfares of Jerusalem when the great man pointed to a "kasher" sign on a restaurant and said "In the *Galut*, this was necessary. In Eretz Yisrael it should be the other way around. As *kasher* is standard here, non-*kasher* restaurants and butcher shops ought to put up signs inscribed *taref*.

Yours, etc.,
E. MAYER
Jerusalem, March 28.

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Moshe Shamir
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No.00345 of 1953

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (ENGLAND)
CHANCERY DIVISION
MR. REGISTRAR WILSON

IN THE MATTER of

THE PALESTINE LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED

— and —

IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by an Order dated the 3rd day of March 1954 the Court has directed separate Meetings of the Holders of:—

1. the Ordinary Shares, and
2. the Founders' Shares

respectively of the above-named The Palestine Land Development Company Limited (hereinafter called "the Company") to be convened for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit approving (with or without modification) a Scheme of Arrangement proposed to be made between the Company and the Holders of its said Shares respectively and that such Meetings will be held at the office of the Company situate at Hatirah Building, Hillel Street, Jerusalem, Israel on Wednesday the 28th day of April 1954 at the respective times below mentioned, namely:—

(i) the Meeting of the Holders of the Ordinary Shares of the Company at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon,

(ii) the Meeting of the Holders of the Founders' Shares of the Company at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon or so soon thereafter as the preceding Meeting shall have been concluded

at which place and respective times all such Shareholders are requested to attend.

Any person not residing in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and not being a person whose certificates of title are by the provisions of the Exchange Control Act 1947 required to be in the custody of an Authorised Depositary as defined in such Act and who is affected by the said Scheme of Arrangement can obtain copies thereof, forms of proxy and copies of the Circular Letter having embodied therein the Statement required to be furnished pursuant to Section 207 of the above mentioned Act, and in the case of a holder of Share Warrants to Bearer in respect of Ordinary Shares of the Company, forms for the deposit (in the manner hereinafter mentioned) of such Share Warrants from the Company's Bankers, Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. at its branches situate at Herzl Street, Tel Aviv, Jaffa Road, Haifa and Jaffa Road, Jerusalem respectively or from the office of the Company situate at Hatirah Building, Hillel Street, Jerusalem, during usual business hours on any weekday prior to the date appointed for the said Meetings.

In the case of Share Warrants to Bearer in respect of Ordinary Shares of the Company, a Certificate that such Share Warrants have been deposited with Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. at one of its said branches (signed by an official of the said Bank stating that the said Share Warrants have been deposited with the Bank and will be retained by it until the close of the Meeting of the holders of the said Ordinary Shares or any adjournment thereof and stating the name and address of the holder of the said Share Warrants the number of Share Warrants deposited the serial numbers thereof and the number of Shares represented by the Share Warrants so deposited) must be produced at the said Meeting by any holder of the said Share Warrants if attending in person or lodged with his form of Proxy if he desires to vote by proxy.

The said Shareholders and holders of Share Warrants to Bearer may vote in person at such of the said Meetings as they are entitled to attend or they may appoint another person whether a member of the Company or not as their proxy to attend and vote in their stead.

It is requested that forms appointing proxies be lodged with the Company at its office situate at Hatirah Building, Hillel Street, Jerusalem, aforesaid, not later than 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday the 27th day of April 1954 but if forms are not so lodged they must be handed to the Chairman at the Meeting at which they are to be used.

In the case of registered joint holders the vote of the senior who tenders a vote whether in person or by proxy will be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint holders and, for this purpose seniority shall be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register of Members.

By the said Order the Court has appointed Arthur Hantke or failing him Aminadav Ashbel to act as Chairman of each of the said Meetings and has directed the Chairman to report the results thereof to the Court.

The said Scheme of Arrangement will be subject to the subsequent approval of the Court.

DATED this 31st day of MARCH 1954.

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